#### SANITIZED COPY

### GENCE Intelligence Information Cable

PRIORITY

COUNTRY

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Content UNCLASSIFIED per - 058375

n

TDC\$-314/05588-65

ATE OF NFO.

27 APRIL 1965

MAY 1976

DISTR. 27 APRIL 1965

1. REQUEST OF A REBEL LEADER FOR ASYLUM

2. MACHINE GUN KILLING OF RAFAEL BONILLA AYBAR, ANTI COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERMAN AND NEWSCASTER

A 33A.F

(27 APRIL 1965)

53681

FIELD REPORT NO

REF .

OURCE -AND \*FFRAISAL

> MAXIMO LOVATON PITTALUGA, MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT, REQUESTED ASYLUM OF THE SWEDISH CONSULATE AT ABOUT 1200 HOURS ON 27 APRIL. IT IS NOT CERTAIN WHETHER HE STAYED COMMENT AT THE CONSULATE OR WAS SENT TO THE COLOMBIAN EMBASSY AS WERE FIVE ARMY OFFICERS, WHO REQUESTED ASYLUM ABOUT Ø7ØØ HOURS ON 27 APRIL)

2. RAFAEL BONILLA AYBAR, WELL-KNOWN ANTI-COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERMAN AND RADIO AND TV ANNOUNCER, WAS MACHINE-

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Sees, 791 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

SANITIZED\_COPY

AID - USIA OCI ONE OCR ORR OO SECDEF = NSA NIC NAVY AD/CI 2 CIN/NMCC

Copy

10C\$DB~315/01586~6k

N 36855

PAGE 2

3. ACCORDING TO THE FLAN, THE COUSUL IS TO BE APPOINTED, THE PRESS WILL . BE INFORMED, AND THE COUSUL WILL THEN BE RELEASED IN HIS UNDERPANTS. PROPAGANDA ing in the control of FLIERS ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED EXPLAINING THAT THE ABBUCTION WAS CARRIED OUT TO "REPUDIATE YANKEE ACTIONS AGAINST CUBA AND OTHER FREE NATIONS.

INFORMATION ON THE LAYOUT OF THE CONSUL'S HOME IS TO BE SUPPLIED BY · 有. 1 · 生物於基礎 主 数 4.77 产 · 表. 中華社 · · · · · · HIS CARDENER, OR PORGER CARDENER, WHO IS A MEDIBER OF THE PCA.

- 5. THE SECOND TARGET OF THE GROUP WILL BE THE COCA-COLA PLANT, WHICH the a largery entended to sake a september specimen larger et en WILL BE SABOTAGED AS A SIGN OF PROTEST "AFTER THE UNITED STATES INTERVENES IN अस्ति च्याच्यास्त्रिक्यस्य स्थापन स्थाप THE AFFAIRS OF SOME FREE NATION."
- with the transfer the second of the second o 6. FIRID DISSEM: STATE (CORDORA AND BUENOS AIRES), CINCSO (CEMERAL O'DEARA ONLY).

" KND OF MESSAGE

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROL

BREAKENIOUS

(NDON BAINES JOHNSON LIBRARY

#### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SANITIZED COPY

Intelligence Information Cable

Content UNCLASSIFIED

COUNTRY ARGENTINA

058375

TDCS D3-315/01268-6h

DATE OF 2 NOVEKBER 195h INFO.

distr, 3 november 1964

PLAN BY CONTUNIST TERRORIST GROUP TO ABBUCT averican official in cordoba

PLACE & DATE ACQ. )

15983

SOURCE AND .... APPRAISAL: \ FIELD REPORT NO.

EXCLUSIVE FOR ACSI, GENERAL DOLEMAN; NAVY DNI, ADMIRAL TAYLOR; AIR FORCE AFOIN, GENERAL THOMAS

TO DIA: TO STATE:

EXCLUSIVE FOR GENERAL CARROLL NO DISTRIBUTION EXCEPT TO MR. THOMAS L. HUGHES

- A TERRORIST GROUP OF THE CONMUNIST PARTY OF ARGENTINA (PCA) HAS PINPOINTED THE HOMES OF ALL UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL IN CORDOBA The property of the second of AND IS PLANNING TO ABBUCT AN IMPORTANT OFFICIAL LIVING IN AN ISOLATED AREA THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE THE GROUP PLANS TO HOLD THE OFFICIAL ABOUT 48 HOURS.
- and the state of t 5 2. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE REPORTED THAT ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT THE PARTY'S PURPOSE IS, HE BELIEVED THE ABDUCTION WOULD BE FOR rbopaganda reasons. Source does not believe that the group plans to HARM THE OFFICIAL, BUT ADDS THAT IT WILL BE ARMED AND IF THE OFFICIAL RESISTS "ANYTHING MIGHT HAPPEN".)
  - MACENT: ALTHOUGH THUS IS UNCONFIRMED INFORMATION SANITIZED COPY (HEADQUARTERS COVERENT:

COSCOSSIONASSICCIAN RA TYAN BOAYKKA AIR SINGLE AD/CI AD/NE

けいいい ひんがにく いいがくいれ げ

	CLASSIFICATION -	DOSTINATION CON	17015		M acosa
١.	1			TDC\$ 23-315/0	1268-6 1. 15983 .
(When Filled In)	. ,	۲.	~		PAGE 2

FROM AN UNTESTED SOURCE, IT IS BEING DISSEMINATED BECAUSE OF

FARLIER INFORMATION ON COMMUNIST INVOLVEMENT IN GUERRULA

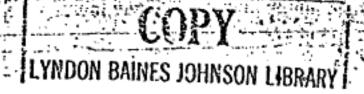
ACTIVITY CONDUCTED IN THE PROVINCE OF CORDOBA AND IN NORTHERN

ARGENTINA.)

h. FIELD DISSEM: STATE (CORDOBA AND BUENOS AIRES), CINCSO.

END OF MESSAGE

CLASSIFICATION -- DISSEMINATION CONTROL



### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

ROUTING

### Intelligence Information Cable

COLINITON	ARGERETINA

Contact UNCLASSIFIED

TDCSDB-315/01586-64

i deceneer 1964

058375

DISTR. 7 DECEMBER 1964

PLAN BY COMMUNIST TERRORIST GROUP TO ABBUCT AMERICAN CONSUL IN CORDOBA

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

APPRAISAL: \

EXCLUSIVE FOR ACSI, GENERAL DOLEMAN, NAVY DNI, TO ARMY STAFF COOK

ADMIRAL TAYLOR; AIR FORCE AFOIN, GENERAL THOMAS

TO DIA to state EXCLUSIVE FOR GENERAL CARROLL

NO DISTRIBUTION EXCEPT TO MR. THOMAS L. HUGHES

(HEADQUARTERS COMMENT: TDCSDB-315/01268-64, 3 NOVEMBER 1964, REPORTED THAT A TESRORIST GROUP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ARGENTINA (PCA) The second secon HAD PINPOINTED THE HOPES OF ALL UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL IN CORDORA AND WAS PLANNING TO ABBUCT AN IMPORTANT OFFICIAL LIVING IN AN ISOLATED AREA SOON. SEE, ALSO, TOCSOB-315/01305-64. THE INFORMATION HELON HAS ACQUIRED FROM THE SAVE SOURCE.) TO SECURE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACT FOR THE PROPERTY OF

THE TARGET FOR ABBUCTION BY THE TERRORIST GROUP IS THE AMERICAN CONSUL IN CORDOBA. THE PURPOSE IS TO AGITATE PUBLIC OPINION. THE THE RESERVE TO STREET THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. alians carrier are so WILL NOT TAKE PLACE SOON, AND THE ORDER NOT TO COMPUT VIOLENCE STILL STANDS. SANITIZED COPY

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON LIBRAR

TDCS-314/05588-65 PAGE

IN 53681

2

GUNNED TO DEATH BY REBEL FORCES DURING THE AFTERNOON

OF 27 APRIL (FIELD COMMENT: AN EARLIER REPORT HAD INDICATED THAT RAFAEL BONILLA AYBAR HAD BEEN ARRESTED AT THE PORT OF SANTO DOMINGO WHILE APPARENTLY TRYING TO ESCAPE.)

3. FIELD DISSEM STATE ARMY NAVY AIR CINCSO CINCLANT.

END OF MESSAGE





Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

DATE OF . 20 FEBRUARY 1963

REFERENCES

и үззүф

INFO.

FIELD REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

SOURCE

PLACE & DATE ACO

- 1. ON 20 FEBRUARY 1963, LUC DESIR, TOP TONTON MACOUTE LEADER
  AT THE NATIONAL PALACE, SENT TWO CIVIL MILITIAMEN TO THE BORDER TOWN
  OF BELLADERE WITH A SEALED LETTER TO BE GIVEN TO THE LOCAL CIVIL
  MILITIA LEADER: WHEN THE MILITIAMEN ARRIVED AT BELLADERE LATER THE
  SAME DAY, THEY REPEATED TO THE LOCAL LEADER THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE
  WHICH DESIR HAD GIVEN TO THEM, "KEEP READY, THE DAY IS COMING
  SHORTLY".
- 2. THE CONTENTS OF THIS LETTER WERE UNKNOWN. HOWEVER, THE TALK AMONG MILITIAMEN ASSIGNED TO THE PALACE WAS THAT THE TRUJILLO FAMILY HAD GIVEN A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY TO HAITIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS FOR

		SE	e e	ET.	11	CLASSIFI	CYLION	DISSEMINATI	ON CONTR	ots					
STA	15/019	OIA.	ARHY/AC	SJ BAVY	[ AIR ]	JCS SEC	DEF HSA	NIC AT	USTA 0	CI GHE	I&NS	GRA	681	₩ [i	侧
	131	:@	RA	M	INF	OR.	MAT	ION	REI	OR	T	iji (l	$C_i$	ŹΨ	
Č.	mtant l	INCL	ASSIZIZ	2		-					4				

028372

1010 9 May 1972

OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

STOCKER

TDCS-3/538,286

\* 7334ø

THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING OUT A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT-ELECT

JUAN BOSCH ON OR PRIOR TO THE DATE OF HIS INAUGURATION.

3. FIELD DISSEM: STATE, ARMY, CINCLANT, CINCARIB

SANITIZED COPY

END OF MESSAGE

CLASSIFICATION -- DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

SECREP

16 C0190 0051 FG125-1 Esse Rul 1968 AUG 24 DLA652 R YEKADS DE YEKADL 155 2372255 # 231910Z PH CIA TO WHITE HOUSE State RCI Pei ZEH TO FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF STATE (SY/PRS) SECRET SERVICE-PID **BUBJECT** PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION A. AN UNIDENTIFIED YORAN SAID THERE WAS A PLOT TO KILL THE POPE IN BOGOTA, COLORBIA. THE WORAN HAD NO DETAILS EXCEPT THAT THERE WAS A PLAN TO PLACE A BOMB ON THE POPE'S PLANE AND THAT A KEXICAN EOI. FILE TRACES ARE BEING CONDUCTED AND ANY RESULTING DEROGATORY INFORMATION WILL BE FORWARDED. APPROVED FOR PELEASE Date 17 FEB 1882 yndon B. Johnson Library

## Intelligence Information Cable

ROUTINE

IN -01924

112

		Intellige	nce Inf	ormati	on Cal	)1 <b>©</b>	IN -01924		4
					_		PAGE 1 OF		- 1
	ANT	THE T	e.NS		XQ	-	RR DCS CG		Section 2
This material of Becs. 793 and	ANT contains information 764, the transmission		7	1.2(4)	'/			GROW I	
		INFORMATION	REPORT, N	OT FINALLY	EVALUATED	INTELLI	SENCE.	-	. 1
	THIS IS A	INFORMATION	102. 41.1.2		L_			1.8634	)
_	7		261.3_	3 LBZ LH	RARY	23 SF	PTEMBER	1966 -MICE	•
COUNTRY	CUBA/LATI	N AMERICA -	(A)	Mandat — Case # 1	ory Review	18		_BUDGET BUDGET	- 2
DOI	[ ] ЗЕРТЕМ	BER 1966	300-	Docum	ent #	"CUE"	GUEVARA'	S KICKER S KICKER	
SUBJECT	-				NT ABOUT		LATIN	_JOHRSON _JORDEN	-1
	STATUS AN	D THE CUBA	N TIMETA	BLE FOR	REVOLUTION	NS IN		KEDO E	- 1
	AMERICA			1.30	(e)(d)	_	18624)	_KONER _MOVES ***_TAYLOR	4
	Г			7		ID NO. [		THE SCHOOL	
ACQ	L			- Person		,			- 3
SOURCE	_								1
POOKCE	_								,

1.3(a)(A)

1. [

1.3(0.)3

IN THE NOT TOO

DISTANT FUTURE THE WHEREABOUTS OF FORMER CUBAN MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA DE LA SERNA WILL BE MADE KNOWN TO THE WORLD AND, WHEN THIS HAPPENS, THE WORLD WILL ALSO LEARN OF ANOTHER IMPORTANT BUT LITTLE KNOWN REVOLUTIONARY LEADER WHO HAS BEEN WORKING

[ ] 1.8(a)(4)

Approved for Release Date 27 March 90

],8(2)(4)

	1 1.8(a)(4)
(dissert controls)	136X4)
<u> </u>	RECY BEING PLACED
ON GUEVARA'S STATUS IS TO PROTECT HIM AGAINST POSS	IBLE ASSASSINATION
ATTEMPTS BY ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS WHILE HIS	REVOLUTIONARY
ORGANIZATIONAL WORK IS STILL IN PROGRESS.  2. THE CUBAN TIMETABLE FOR REVOLUTION OF THE CUBAN TIMETABLE FOR THE CUBAN TIMETABL	UTION IN LATIN
AMERICA CALLS FOR SUCCESSFUL SOCIALIST REVOLUTION	IN ONE OR TWO
COUNTRIES AS MODEL CASES BY 1970, AND COMPLETE EXI	and the state of t
"AMERICAN INPERIALISTS" FROM ALL OF LATIN AMERICA	
・ 「「「「」」」という。 「「「」」という。 「「「」」という。 「「」」という。 「」」という。 「「」」という。 「「」」、「「」」、「「」」、「「」」、「「」」、「「」」、「「」」、「「」	7,5(4)
GUEVARA IS THE PERSON WHO IS CHARGED WITH THE	TANG
A "BRIDGEHEAD" FOR THE EXECUTION OF THESE REVOLUT	10NO.
3.	*
·	•
7 1.3(a)(4)	). ;-
4. FIELD DISSEM: CINCPAC, PACFLT, PACAF, A	RPAC, STATE,
	•
USFJ, 5AF, CINCLANT, CINCSO.	
	13(0)(4)
7	. 15(0)47
(susen controls)	

# TELEGRAM INFORMATION REPORT TELEGRAM

#### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

•	CENTRAL INTO		AGENC!		
This materia	ial contains information affecting the National Defense of the 4, the transmission or revalation of which is any manner to an	United States will unauthorised person	hin the meaning of se is prohibited by to	the Espianage Laws, Title iv.	18, U.S.C Sect.
	CLASSIFICATION —				
L	(When Filled In)	7			
COUNTRY	GUATEMALA		REPORT NO.		1.3(a)
	AREVALIST-EXTREMIST PLANNING TO		DATE DISTR.	- 23 MAY 1963	(4)
SUBJECT	OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT				
			PRECEDENCE	ROUTINE	
DATE OF	15-23 MAY 1963		REFERENCES	и 4	523ø
INFO.	_			<del>-</del>	<b>,</b>
DATE ACOL	- 2		FIELD REPORT NO		1
TH	HIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION, SOURCE GRAD	INGS ARE DEFI	HITIVE, APPRAIS		NTATIVE.
SOURCE	_		1.3(a,	)( <del>4</del> )	_BUNDY-SMI
,					-BELK
					BURRIS CHASE
	1. ON 15 MAY 1963 AREVALIST	LEADERS I	MET WITH R	EPRESENTATIV	ES DINGEMAN
05	THE ASOCIACION DE ESTUDIANTES			,	LOUNGAN _FELDMA'!
	-				FORREST AL
13	NOVEMBER GUERRILLA MOVEMENT A	ND OF TH	E PARTIDO (	GUATEMALTECO	_JOHNSON
DE	L TRABAJO (PGT). THE MEETING	WAS THE	LAST IN A	SERIES OF	KAYSEN KILDUFF
MF	ETINGS HELD TO DISCUSS POSSIE	LE ACTIO	N TO OVERT	HROW THE	KLEIN
				•	KOMER LEGERE
GO	VERNMENT OF COL. ENRIQUE PERAL				PARROTT SAUNDERS
	<ol><li>THE AREVALIST REPRESENTAT</li></ol>				_SCHLESING EI
SU	SPENSION OF ALL SUBVERSION AND	VIOLENC	E SO THAT	THE STATE OF	_WIESNER
	EGE WOULD BE LIFTED. THEN, TA				
					TUDOM
FR	REEDOM OF ACTION, ORGANIZING A	CAREFULL	Y-PLANNED	COOP TO OVER	Inkow
	CLASSIFICATION	DISSEMINATION	N CONTROLS		
1					
STATE/INR	DIA ARMY/ACSI HAVY AIR JCS SECDEF HEA	HIC AID	USIA OCI ONI		1 00 EXO
STATE/DIR			<u> </u>	FBI	
数134	EGRAM INFORMAT	ION	REPOR	1 31313	GRAM.
	The state of the s			ara	
. ,			JFK LIB		•
FORM 12	ADDROLUTE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.	13	MANDA	TORY REVIEW	(15-20)

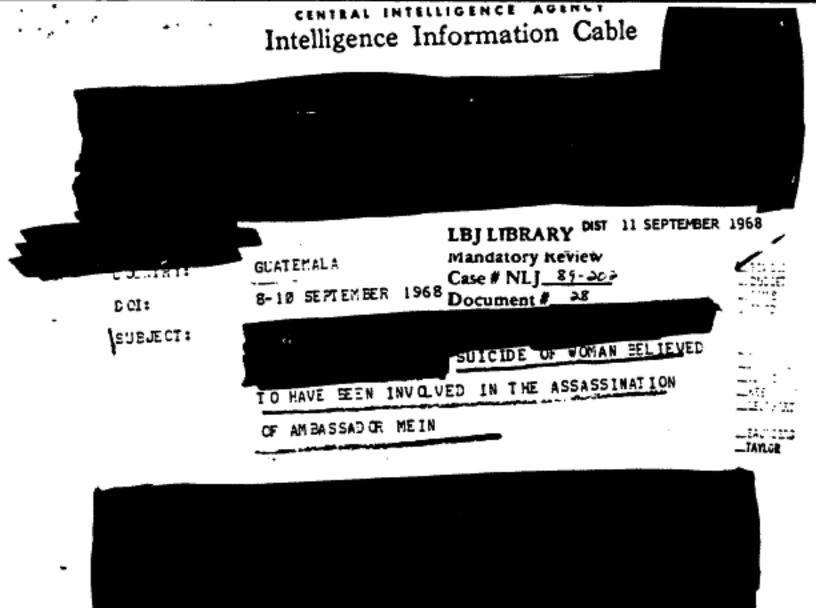
1.30	a)(4)
_	IN Accord

			 1,50	$\gamma \gamma \zeta \gamma$	7/
(When	Filled In)	,		IN 452	3ø 2

THE GOVERNMENT.

- THE GUERRILLAS FAVORED CONCENTRATING ON OBTAINING SUFFICIENT MONEY WITH WHICH TO BUY ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND SABOTAGE MATERIALS. THEY PROPOSED UNDERTAKING A SERIES OF ROBBERIES OF BANKS, PAYROLLS, ETC.
- THE COMMUNISTS BELIEVED THAT INTENSIFIED ANTI-GOVERNMENT ACTION SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN IMMEDIATELY, THE ACTION TO INCLUDE THE ASSASSINATION OF KEY GOVERNMENT LEADERS, EXPLOSION OF BOMBS, SABOTAGE AND GUERRILLA ACTIVITY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.
- IT WAS RESOLVED THAT THESE POINTS OF VIEW WOULD BE SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED BY THE SEVERAL GROUPS AND THAT A FINAL DECISION WOULD BE MADE AT A MEETING TO BE HELD ON 23 MAY. COMMENT: THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT EITHER THE EXTREMIS CIVILIANS OR GUERRILLAS HAVE AT PRESENT THE NECESSARY MEN. MATERIALS AND DETERMINATION TO CARRY OUT A SERIOUS ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT.)
  - FIELD DISSEM: STATE ARMY AIR CINCLANT CINCARIB.

END OF MESSAGE

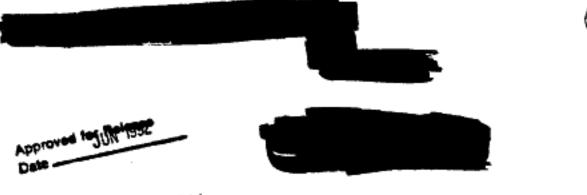


FRESS OF 9 AND 10 SEPTEMBER 1968

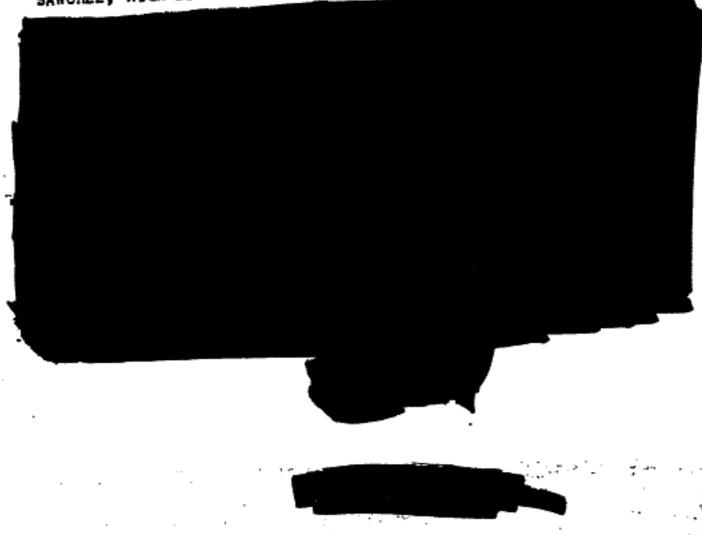
REPORTED THAT A WOMAN OF FRENCH NATIONALITY, ALTERNATELY IDENTIFIE AS MICHELE JEANNETTE FIRK BURGOS AND MICHELE JANET SIR PARKER, COMMITTED SUICIDE THE NIGHT OF 8 SEPTEMBER 1968 WHEN GUATEMALAN

and the second of the second second of the second second second of the second s

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

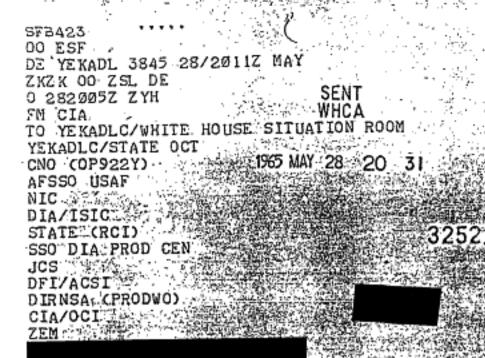


SECURITY FORCES ATTEMPTED TO SEARCH THE HOUSE IN WHICH SHE WAS LIVING IN ZONE 11, GUATEMALA CITY. ACCORDING TO THE PRESS ARTICLES, A LARGE QUANTITY OF SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA AND MIMEO-GRAPH MACHINES WERE FOUND INSIDE THE HOUSE. SEVERAL WIGS WERE ALSO FOUND, AND THIS LED THE SECURITY FORCES TO SPECULATE THAT THE FRENCH WOMAN WAS THE PERSON WHO RENTED THE AVIS VEHICLE, WHICH THE SECURITY FORCES SUSPECT WAS USED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF AMBASSAD OR JOHN GORD ON MEIN. FINALLY, THE PRESS ARTICLES MENTIONED THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE FRENCH WOMAN WAS THE MISTRESS OF CARLOS FRANCISCO ORDONEZ MONTEAGUDO, AKA CAMILO SANCHEZ, HIGH-LEVEL LEADER OF THE FAR.)



mercennen – Lieung der Sterieber

### PAGES 3-6 DENIED IN TOTO



LBJ LIBRARY Mandatory Review Case # NL 1 90- 30 Document # 6

1.3(a)(4)

1.3(a)(4)

SUBJECT: PRUPORTED GUERRILLA PLOT TO ASSASSINATE COLONEL ENRIQUE PERALTA AZURDIA, CHIEF OF GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT ON 29 MAY.

DOI: 27-28 MAY 1965

1. GUATEMALAN GUERRILLAS ARE PLANNING TO MAKE AN ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF COLONEL ENRIQUE PERALTA AZURDIA, CHIEF OF GOVERMENT, ON THE MORNING OF 29 MAY 1965 DURING PERALTA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL FAIR. GUERRILLAS PLAN TO POST ARMED MEMBERS OF THEIR GROUP AT TWO ENTRANCES TO THE PARQUE CENTRO AMERICA, QUATEMALA CITY, WHERE THE FAIR WILL BE HELD. THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE AS PERALTA APPROACHES ONE OF THE ENTRANCES.

2. THE GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT HAS IN ITS POSSESSION A REPORT.

ON THE GUERRILLA PLAN TO ASSASSINATE PERALTA-

FIELD DISSEM STATE ARMY AIR CINCLANT CINCSO.

GP- I . 31Ø

XIGHOX, ELOM, DUTCKS, COA

LBJ LIBRARY
Mandatory Review
Case # NLJ 92-278
Document #\_/5

Rustow has caty

ROUTINE

18700

# Intelligence Information Cable

					-			PAG	E 1 OF 4	PAGES
STATE/INR	EXO	(SECOEF JC:	s ARMY	JANY	AIR)	GIA/NMGC OER	NIC FB(S		O ONE	CRS
This material Secs. 793 and	contains information a	ffecting the Natio	mal Defense which in an	of the Un y manner	ited State to an una	s within the m uthorized pers	eaning o	f the Espione	ge Laws, Ti	18, U.S.C
_	-								Ī	
	THIS IS AN	NFORMATION	REPORT.	NOT F	NALLY		INTEL	LIGENCE.		
	$\exists$					CITE			_	
	<del>-</del> ,						DIST	23 OCT	OBER 1	968
COUNTRY	GUATEMALA/	USA ?3	20 47	7zücr	<b>a</b>					.3/2L
DOI .	21 OCTOBER	1968								19
SUBJECT	ALLEGED PL	ANS OF TH	E REBE	L ARM	ED FO	RCES TO	ASSA	SSINATE	THE	
	NEW U.S. A	MBASSADOR	TO GU	ATEMA	LA					
				٠.						
ACQ	<u> </u>									7
SOURCE										'
									1.3	(a)(4)
	-								- • •	(4)
	1	-								
		-								
	1.							_	THE	_
GUATEMA:	LAN COMMUNIS	T PARTY (	PGT),	_	H	AS RECE	VED	INFORMA	TION	
THAT TH	E REBEL ARME	D FORCES	(FAR,	CUBAN	-ORIZ	STED INS	SURGE	NCY MOV	EMENT)	IS
PLANNIN	G TO ASSASSI	NATE THE	NEW UN	ITED	STATE	S AMBASS	SADOR	TO GUA	TEMALA	
AS SOON	AS POSSIBLE		COMME	NT:	THE N	EW AMBAS	SSADO	R TO	•	•
GUATEMA	LA IS NOT EX	PECTED TO	ARRIV	E IN	тне с	OUNTRY 1	UNTIL	LATE		3(a)(4)

	IN 18700	—
		1
	PAGE 2 OF 4 PAGES	1
	PAGE 2 OF 4 PAGES	
	y .	3/ .
	•	<sup>3(a)(4)</sup>
(classification) (dissem controls)		
NOVEMBER 1968.		
	<del></del>	
	IT IS POSSIBLE	i
THAT THE INTENDED TARGET IS THE DEPT	TY CHIEF OF MISSION, WHO IS THE	
CURRENT CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.)		
	·	
2	1.	
	***	3(a)(4)
	-	
	CLAIMED TH	fAT .
SEVERAL GUATEMALAN ARMY OFFICERS AR	COLLABORATING WITH THE FAR. TH	
		LE
OBJECTIVE OF THE PLANNED ASSASSINAT	ON IS TO FORCE A MILITARY COUP,	,
THUS PLACING THE ARMY COLLABORATORS	IN A BETTER POSITION TO AID THE	
REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.		
THE FAR ALSO BE	LIEVES THAT IT WOULD BE ABLE TO	
RALLY SUBSTANTIAL SUPPORT TO ITS CA	JSE, IF THE MILITARY WERE TO OVER	1.3/av.
THROW THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.)	COMMENT: ANOTHER SOURCE HAS	-17
REPORTED THAT THE FAR HAD THE COLLA	SORATION OF SOME HIGH-LEVEL ARMY	
OFFICERS.)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		-

.

PAGE 3 OF 4 PAGES (dissem controls <sup>1.3(a)(4)</sup> 1.3(a)(4) COMMENT: SOURCE REPORTED FAR DISCUSSIONS REGARDING A POSSIBLE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT JULIO CESAR MENDEZ-MONTENEGRO OR ALBERTO MENDEZ MARTINEZ, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (PR, GOVERNMENT PARTY). FAR OBJECTIVES IN THE REPORT WERE SIMILAR TO THE OBJECTIVES LISTED IN PARA 2. IT SHOULD BE NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE PROJECTED PLANS TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT OR THE PR LEADER WERE NOT TO BE CARRIED OUT IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.) COMMENT: ADDITIONAL SECURITY MEASURES FOR EMBASSY PERSONNEL, INCLUDING THOSE FOR PERSONAL PROTECTION OF CHARGE WHICH 5

.

18700

PAGE 4 OF 4 PAGES

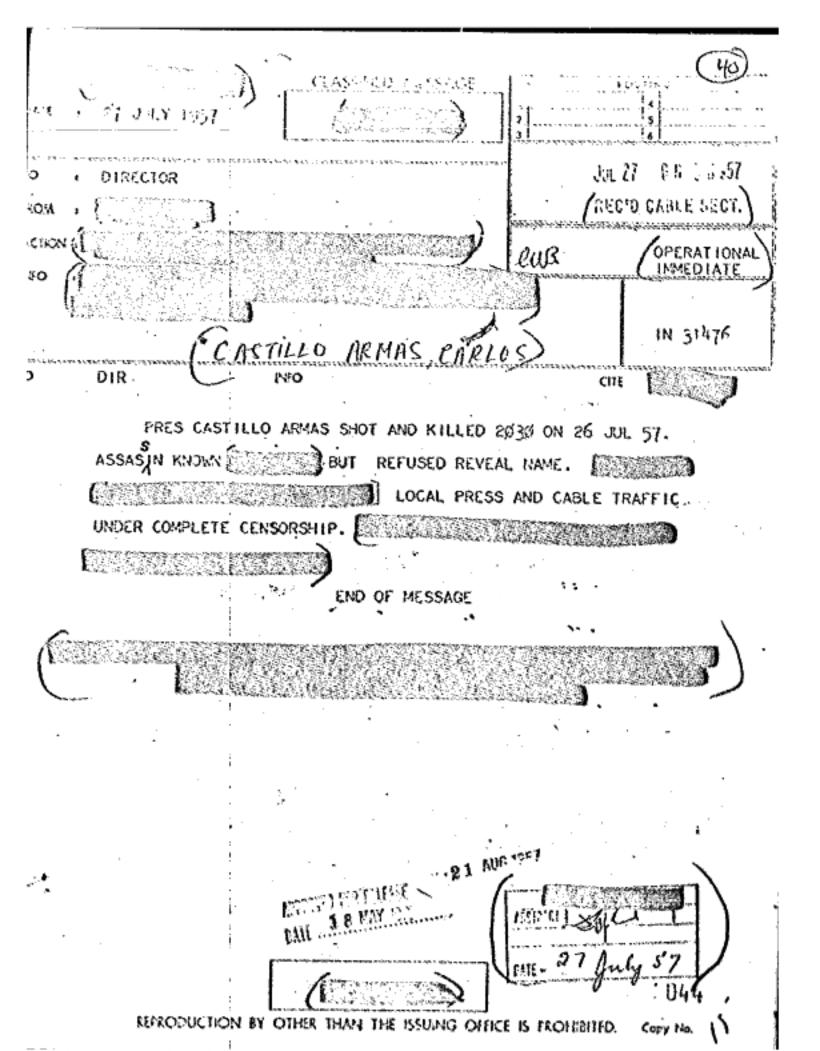
1.3<sub>(a)(4)</sub>

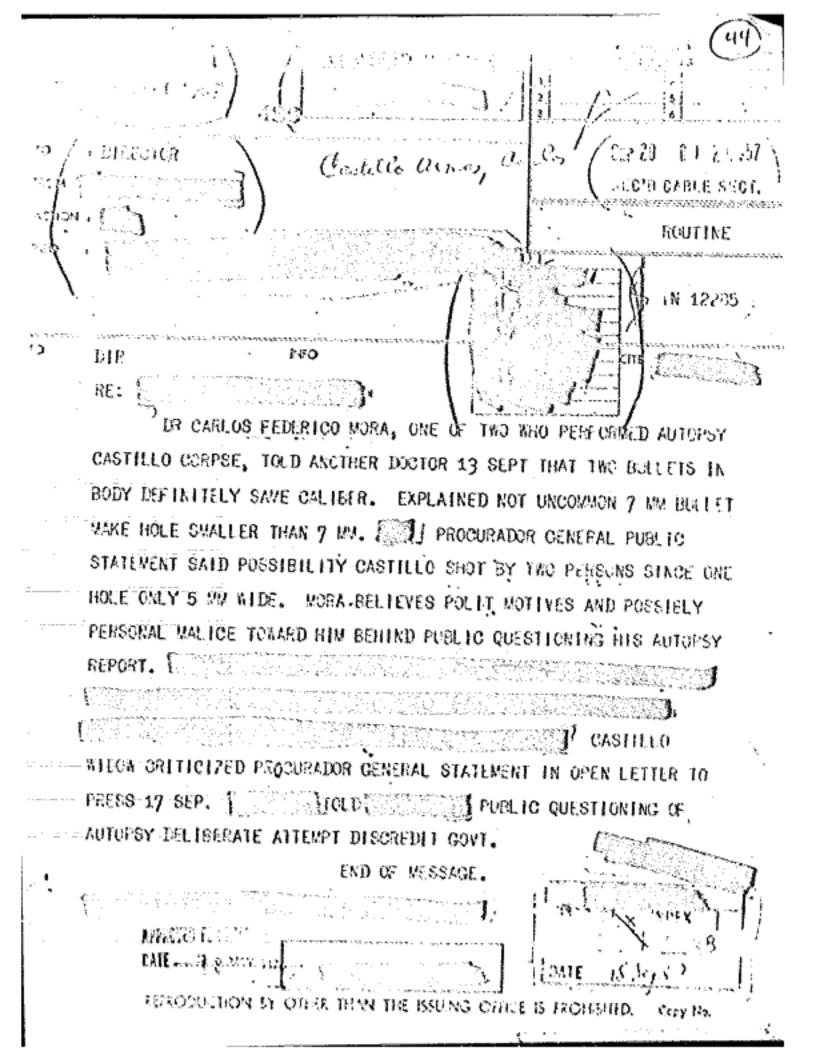
felassification.

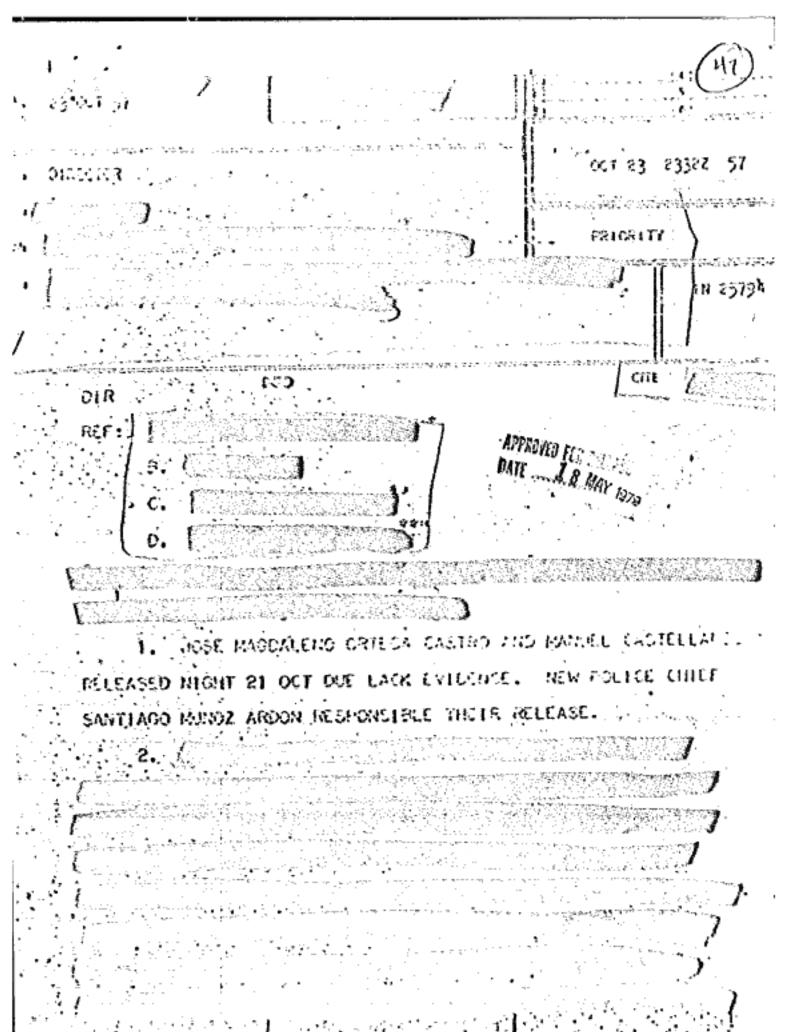
(dissem controls)

WERE ESTABLISHED FOLLOWING ASSASSINATION OF AMBASSADOR MEIN, REMAIN
IN EFFECT. MEASURES WILL BE MAINTAINED CONSCIENTIOUSLY AND EXPOSURE
HELD TO MINIMUM CONSISTENT WITH NORMAL ACTIVITIES.)

6. DISSEM: STATE, ARMY, AIR, CINCSO, CINCLANT.







S 3047

14 25724

CITE

ۂO

3. PRENSA LIBRE 22 GCT CONFIRMED RELEASE OFFIGA AND CASTELLANDS SAYING INVESTIGATION WAS 21 GCT \$550 TO 1300 LOCAL. THEN THEY DETAINED FOLICE HOS TILL 1350 WHEN SET FREE DIE LACK EVIDENCE. ARTICLE SAID THEY MERE OVESTIGNED MAINLY RE SECURITY HEASTRES TAKEN TO GUAPO FRES AND IF THEY HAD ISOLATED PRES FROM THOSE HE TRUSTED. O. AND C. REPLIEU FRES DISLIKED EXCESSIVE PROTECTION FARTICULARLY IN OWN PLSIDENCE.

3. SAID FRES GAVE HIM FERMISSION EAT HOW MIGHT ASSASSINATION.

4. DENIED REPORT PLOT KNOWN BY HIM PRIOR 86 JULY. O. AND C.

SAID PRES CASTILLO HAD RECOMMENDED DISMISSAL ARRAZOLA, HIS AND ASSASSINATION BY HIM WITH RUGHTS AND SOSSIP. ALSO SAID PRES RECOGENDED CHAUFFEUR MERIDA (FNU)

REFEACE FRANCISCO PALACIGO. THIS IN

FALE 3.

111 8570

 $\mathbf{c}$ 

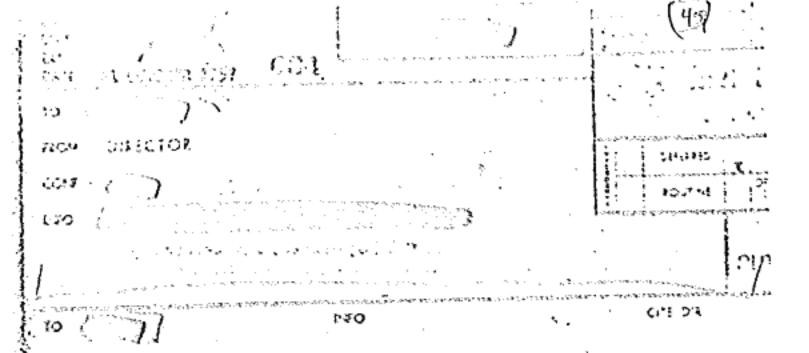
THE CULTURE FEES ARTICLE HE EVALUE APPAZOLA POMAN, FERSONAL ALD AND ADVISOR CALTULO, WHO CHAPPED O. AND A. WITH REGULERNAE OF COURSELL OF THE CONTENTS AND LEGISLATION HIM.

H. FYE PERIOD LIBRE ARTICLE IS NOT BE LEW FOLICE CHANGE.

TOTICS CHO SECOND AND THESE CHIEFS POLICE PLSO 500, SE CHANGES.

5. L'ALTEN PRIOR RECEIPT L'ESS ARTICLES PE ASSASSINATION DE MASASSINATION DE LA SASSINATION DE LA SASS

CNO OF TESSAGE



1. CHARLO RESES 18 OCH REPORTS ATT GER CPFICE ASKED AUG ARREST
COLS. CHIS ORIGINA AND RUSSEL CASTELLANOS POR "COMPLICITY ASSASSIVATION"
CASTRLIO. "CAUTED TAD COLS YETS "ISOLATEDS" CASTILLO AND "SLOCKED HIL
PUTEL RUKKES AROUT DASGER OF HIS LIFE PROY REACHED SIM."

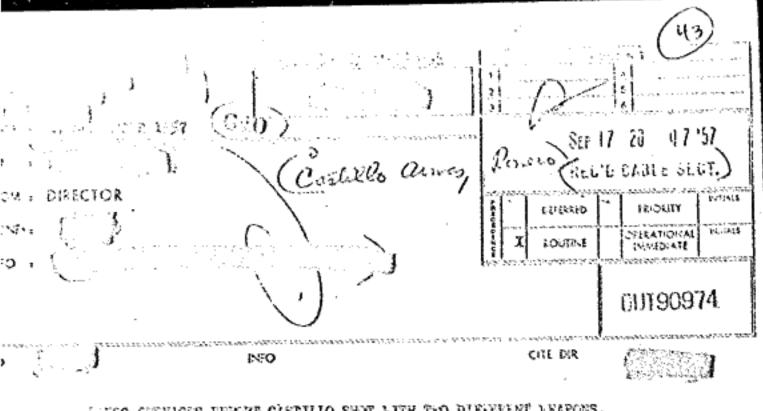
2. PIS CAMES DETAILS.

end cy kessagė

Line 15 1949

ANTONIO CONTACTOR

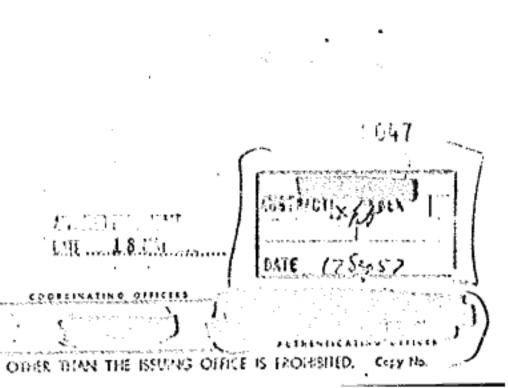
194/20



THESE SPENICES REPORT CASTILLO SHOT WITH THE DIFFERENT VERPORS.

LEVISE RESULTS AUXISY.

AND OF MESSAGE



(41)

VA CITE HOUS 975

BARRELL SK BERN

Cist 25216 1 2520

TEALT ALXOST EXTINILY WITH HIS DOUBTS THAT THE ASSASSINATION WAS A CONFUNIST ACT.

And the state of t

THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO

Company of the Compan

S. C. L. S. L. S.

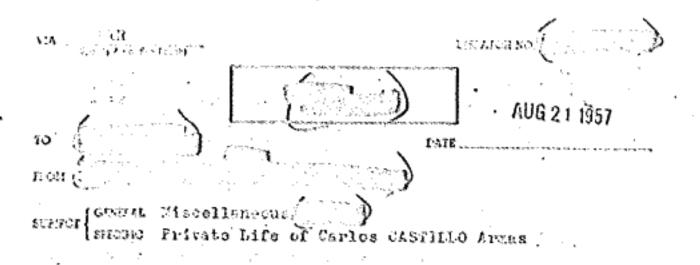
UST 25218 1 25208

	OF OUT ABOUT	THE STORY	SENSO HAD TO	Tu.
SE HOLS 974 X 97 DEALT ALKOST ENTIRELY	THUNG SIK KILY	ZZŽ 3HT TAXT	SSINATIO: V	5 4 1 34
CONTAIST ACT,				THE PARTY OF
	HERE WEST			
CARLOW SOLD	The second second second second second	100	4341	Office
West Control of the				
	4		27 X X X X	
CHENTEL SEA	All the second s		E. J.	10 #1. B
13.884.31	L'hivi	À		100
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.			CHRANTON	
			NATURE SERVICE	
				And the second
	TOTAL PROPERTY.			
THE REAL PROPERTY.	MANAYAN.	WHITE		
CHARLES THE STATE OF			<b>INSTITUTE</b>	
CARLOW NO WAY OF THE				
CAN SHEET CAR		<b>从"别"</b> (第)		
Or support the last the			NAME OF THE OWNER, OWNE	
AND		SCHOOL SEC		
NAME OF THE PARTY				
	The state of			
		E WEST	100	OL STATE

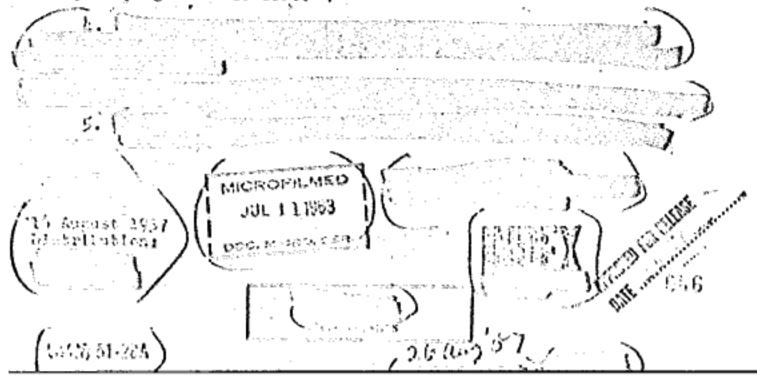
MANAGE FOR BELLEASE DATE & MAY DOWN ANOTHER JACTOR CAUSING ALLS TO DOUBT PUBLISHED STORIES IS THAT AN A FEGERA PRIVATE WILL HE WAS IN GUATIFICATION OF RIS FRIENDS THAT AN A FEGERA PRIVATE STELLING OF THE PARTY LEADERS CASTILLO ARMAS CAVE SOME INDICATION THAT IS YOULD LIKE TO DOW OUT AS PRESIDENT, AND WOULD SUPPORT COLONIE IN LIGHTLY PRODUCE FOR ELECTION AS HIS SUCCESSOR. ALL OF APPOINTMENTS WITH CASTILLO, EXCEPT THE FIRST ONE, WERE TADE THROUGH A PROBLEM OF AND YOUR PLACE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL APARTMENTS. PERSAPS OTHERS NOT IN THE NOT IN THE PRESIDENTIAL APARTMENTS. PERSAPS OTHERS

FAST SAYS CASTILLO AREAS WAS RUNNING A CLEAN CONFIGURATION OF ASSESSING THAT HE COULD HANDLE ANY COMMUNISTINGSPIRED TROUBLE TEAT AROSE. HE WAS PROVED OF HIS SECURITY POLICY, VIEW CLOSELY SCREENER, AND IT IS BELLELLY THAT A COMMUNIST COMP HE ASSISTED TO THE GUARD, PARTICULARLY INSIDE. HE NEVER SAY AN ENLISTED HAN INSIDE MY APPARTMENT AREA. THIS IS SCRETHING THAT COULD HAVE HEN AREA CLD IN SOMEONE WHO WANTED A PETURN TO THE SPOTIS SYSTEM, BUT IS CTEFAIN. TO SEE EXPLOITED BY THE COURSELY SYSTEM, BUT IS CTEFAIN.





- 1. The following is submitted for any value it may have in connection with the assassination of Carlos CASTILLO Armas, President of Gusterala.
- 2. Gloria HOLLEOS was mistress to Carlos CASTILIO Armss, and he confided in her with respect to his private life with Oddlia Falono de ASTILIO. He claimed she was unfaithful to him and had led a licenticus life while in El Salvador as a result of a quarrel they had; that he put up with it for appearances sake.
- 3. [ ] Sloria belands is presently in hiding and seen plans to rake a trip to Santo Besingo. (Ciuded Prujillo), Derinican Republic. She has been called there seemstly by President This ILLO who has made an appealing effect to her in eachange for information concerning the private lives of the former President of Gratemals and his wife, and the suspicions that he had about the conspirity spainst his life.







of freitfeat Carles

Proces coverego of the accessimation of Procedure Carles CAS ed driving the north of September. In spile of the conscription on electhe the controller. Although the information comes entirely from every tops to be followed by the controller. Although the information comes entirely from every tops to be followed by is in fall by ( follows a custiff of the of the erticles which have appeared in the local from Curing the last two ventue.

interested, on a October 1957, rold that the Public Einstern had reof the ecceptivation, E realer of the Eventendial Cound had Constitute y Control of Guatemala, Parael de 1903 Cantora, released to the prece of in the results of the investigation of the descriptor Tide invest estestion of tide pa att & patter application du to the fact thet le n that to be a prais thigh a greates, the cocourts, of the Latter's totabloate LMETS coled that the lie love for ente tient, that he frequently excise of li ure a tamentos (tela to a Cutenten eleng tera ratch (a terfers, Copla politicas, et. continution of our fereign firely to common the fat toying to rock Elevelf firts of official sa). Etvus eletes that de constad because to bed correctly to in a fall fren a terre aid to ver seinfied to reques electere eg of to doly to consted and elected for the town of his tirth, finiteliate en the Control to british to the state of the land of the land to is exticts rentlesed that it tree? Provident of Autopa, The exticle relationed the provident a firster district out the rest waster the extents that that has been been be-: 1 cb km.Tle:

he frame libra, on 10 october, corried an account of the constituting of the finite of lines of the frame of

S. A previous article in Ja Fort sold that Rendigner FEROMS instinct that the above-no thined rower had righted from a respectation of his attached the figure of the state of the free of

6. It I mangetel, on 12 Cotstor 1857, reported that motive Article Family, second ted and thefear to Incotects California Assess, escaped Colorela Care to Income the California Care to the Income the Care to the Income that Income to the Income that Income to the Income to the Income to the Income to the Income that Income to the Income

It from the form is better, political to encious of the telepholitical of the first fitted of the first formalism, friendly of Grandiscope of Ballion for the first to the first of the first fitted of the first fitted of the fi

STATESTAND TO STANDARD

Entre each libral Californias, francher, exid that Colonele Jone Prefelera California Contro each libral Californias, francher first and third chiefs of the Publicant tiel Claim, acceptatively, applied to questioned conserming the expectational california in the chief that 1000 level. Explore about thich they will be questioned including the chief that they included the Functional from these in vious he had chaffeened that they expected these respectable with the protection of the freedom to the first that are respectable with the protection of the freedom to the first that are the appropriate presentions.

9. Frence filtrs, on 16 October, published partial results of the chemical of the clothes were by the late President at the time of his accidentation. The article slid that a flourescopic manufaction revealed that one public was fixed at the President from a frontal partition at a distance not greater that its centimeters. Although the clinical report has not been issued yet, reperiefly the alone feet has been established by test clots fixed at cloth-covered canadage three distances were used in these testes 35; 50, and 100 continuous. The porter hums and perfectible produced by the shots fixed at a distance of 35 committeets are identical in physiciation and purpose with these appearing on the treat of the joshet main by the former President at the time of the acceptantion, the article soled that, due to said coincidences and a series of strange things from on the cicture of the President, the Chambell Department could not yet developed in the fixed report but hered to do so within 8 days.

15 ceteber 1957.

II (Gay

Trot 5%

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

the National Determs of the United States within the meaning of the Equipment of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is ?

SUBJECT

Assassination of President CASTILLO

DATE DISTA. ,

1 August 1955

Areas Planned by Captain Fernando ROMERO

NO. OF PAGES

25 June 1959

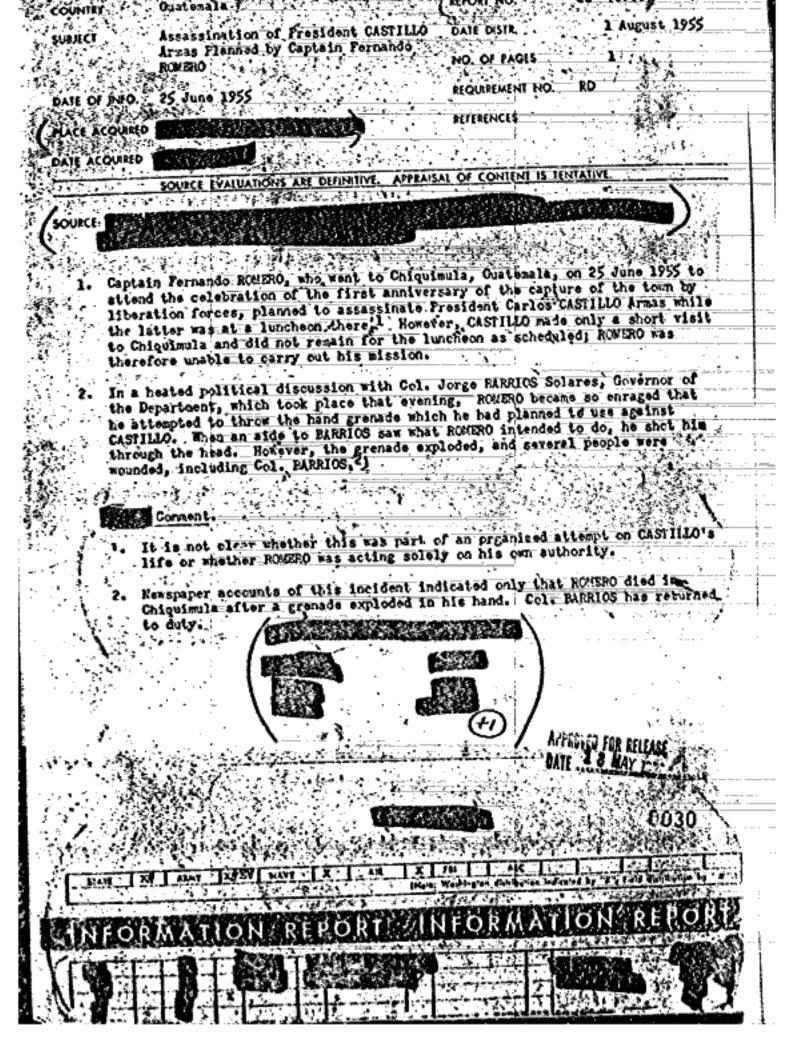
REQUIPEMENT NO.

BEFERENCES

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

- Captain Fernando ROMERO, who went to Chiquimula, Quatemala, on 25 June 1955 to attend the celebration of the first anniversary of the capture of the town by liberation forces, planned to assassinate President Carlos CASTILLO Armas while the latter was at a luncheon there. However, CASTILLO made only a short visit to Chiquimula and did not remain for the luncheon as scheduled; ROWERO was therefore unable to carry out his mission.
- In a heated political discussion with Col. Jorge PARRIOS Solares, Governor of the Department, which took place that evening, ROKERO became so enraged that he attempted to throw the hand grenade which he had planned to use against CASTILLO. . When an side to BARRIOS saw what ROMERO intended to do, he shot him through the head. However, the grenade exploded, and saveral people were wounded, including Col. PARRIOS.

- It is not elear whether this was part of an organized attempt on CASTILLO's life or whether ROMERO was acting solely on his own authority.
- Kewspaper accounts of this incident indicated only that HOMERO died inco Chiquimula after a grenade exploded in his hand. Col. PARRIOS has returned



£ SE2 1953

70: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: .Kg. S. J. Fapich

TROM: Diputy Director, Flens

EUELECT: Information Fossibly Commented with the Assassination of Carlos CASTILLO Armss, former President of Contends

Programme and the second of th On 1 July 1958 a usually rollable source CASILLO Armes, former President of Customela, who was assassinated on the evening of 26 July 1957, said that had told him of a Central American residing in New York who was going to Los Angeles to talk with others in los Angeles about a plot against . Central America. Although and did not indicate exactly when the had given him this inferention, it is believed that it was commuting in July 1957. 1957. Find elected that in les Angeles the Quaterales feneul received an anonymous telephone call on ... 25 July 1957 in the norming, asking the Consul what was hoppening in Ousterela. Conful said the Consul did . not knew and asked the Gustemalan Processy in Michington, which did not know either. The Esbassy in Washington then sent a cable to Ocatemale, soking what was happening there. The cable arrived on 26 July at about 5:00 p.m. CASTILLO Arms read the cable.

2. During the afternoon of 26 July 1957, a woman by the name of CONTAINZ (fou) went to the Customalan Consulate in Los Angeles and applied for a vice for travel in Customala. She asked the Consul what was happening in Customala.

3. Ca 11 July 1998 [ Proported that Free Survey Survey 1998] Survey 1998 [ Proported that Free Survey 1998] Survey 1998 and then reportedly consisted suicide, had previously taken a correspondence course in radio from Patienal Schools, los Ingeles. On 14 May 1983 VISQUES received a letter from Fatienal Schools, 1000 South Figures Street, Los Angeles 37, California, signed by

h. Ca 17 Key 1997 the west reserved on argent telegrees from the cole telegal. The telegree is quoted below:

17 May 1957

This nessage is very important for you. I's have now study raterial ready to be sent to you. You will be interested to know that I have received subscrization from the accounting department for your recount to be considered and brought up-to-date as soon as we receive the payment of a single monthly installment from you.

To get let any sere time pres without cotting.

Tept. of Studies'

in the hore of VASQUAT in Sin Antonio, Department of Suchitopsquar, Guitarela. It is not known if the underlining in the telegram appeared in the original or if it was the date of the telegram and the date of the president's costs.

try information obtained which might relate the activities in les Angeles with the assessmation of CASTILLO Arms.

Subject: Colonel) Carlos CASTHLO Armas,

Report No:

Date of Information: Current

Date Acquired:

Date of Report: 2 August 1951

Place Acquired

Evaluation:

Source:

1. Colonel Carlos CASTILLO Areas arrived in Colondia some weeks ago from Guatemala where he had taken asylum in the Colombian Embassy after having escaped from prison. The following information is based on an interview between Colonel Carlos CASTILLO Areas and

Colonel CASTILLO stated that he had begun his intervention in Guateralan politics because of indignation arouse by the assassination of Colonel LAMA. Fe attributed the assassination of APANA to the connivance of former President APANA actual (President Jacobo APANA to the connivance of former President APANA actual (President Jacobo APANA) to the connivance of former President APANA actual (President Jacobo APANA) to the connivance of former President APANA actual (President Jacobo APANA) to the connivance of the Lilitary District of Quetzal tenango. Three casting after the assassination he and another Any commander attempted an uprising days after the assassination he and another Any commander attempted an uprising against APANA which failed because of the capitulation of the presidential guard against APANA which he was recoved from his post because he had criticized the government and CASTILLO was recoved from his post because he had criticized the government and CASTILLO was recoved from his post because he had criticized the government and CASTILLO was recoved from his post because he had criticized the government and CASTILLO was after giving up his command, he was visited by various militar legion. A few days after giving up his command, he was visited by various militar friends, some in active service and others in retirement. It turned out that he friends, some in active service and others in retirement. It turned out that he friends, some in active service and others in retirement. It turned out that he friends, some in active service and others in retirement. It turned out that he friends, some in active service and others in retirement. It turned out that he friends, some in active service and others in retirement. It turned out that he friends, active for a very short time. On which he was once again arrested and put in jail, but for a very short time. On which he was once again arrested and put in jail, but for a very short time.

- 2. On a given day not specified in propert, CASTILLO at the head of a group of revolutionaries captured the guard of a cuartel, but the treason of a lieutenar caused the plans for capturing the cuartel to fail. Several officers and civilian were killed. Some escaped but CASTILLO was emong those taken prisoner. In prison his companions were assassinated. CASTILLO was wounded and feigned death and he was taken out of jail along with the bodies of his companions. Thereupon, it was found he was still alive and he was taken to a hospital. During his recovery, he found he was still alive and he was taken to a hospital. During his recovery, he was interrogated repeatedly and finally ended up in a penitentiary where he spent several months, certain that sooner or later death sentence would be passed on him. He and a few companions finally managed to escape. CASTILLO sought asylum at the Colombian Legation.
- 3. CASTILLO asserted that the Guatemalan people were ready to revolt against the government. AREMIC, while a candidate for the presidency, was able to inspire the confidence of the Army and it was believed that he would change the political line followed by AREMALO, but since becoming president, AREENZ has turned out to

Classification La

0008

DATE 18 MAY 1





be more of a Communist than his predecessor and some of the principal posts of the administration are occupied by Communist leaders. CASTILLO believes that APRILZ is dominated by the Communists and that he is unable to take any other course. ARMVALO and ARBY Z fear one another because they are both involved in the assassination of ARATA. When AREVALO returns from Argentina, APRILZ will, the assassination of ARATA. When AREVALO returns for him, Thus ARRIVALO will create the post of Inspector of Diplomatic lissions for him. Thus ARRIVALO will able to travel all over the homisphere with complete diplomatic immunity.

4. CASTILLO claimed that the Army is disillusioned and that they feel they have been deceived and sooner or later they will react. CASTILLO predicted that before the end of the year, the armed forces and the anti-Sommunist civilian forces will have overthrown the government. He stated that the anti-Communist forces need have overthrown the government. He stated that the anti-Communist forces need help from abroad in war material and organization. CASTILLO urged the state of the force of the contact Communist government have been anti-Communist forces in ments to combat Communism and to begin by aiding the anti-Communist forces in guardenala. He said the United States government would not materially aid such a government, but it was certain that the United States would do nothing to interfere with the movement.

report does not touch on the reaction to Colonel CASTILLO's conversation.



Alleged Ascending 16 : Actompt on Mits of Chicki Angle

date of infriention: 25 June 1955

Date Atquired:

Date of Report:

6 July 1955

Place Acquired;

restriction: f

(Source:

1. On 25 June President CASTILLO Arms was invited to attend a luncheon at Chiquimula to celebrate the first anniversary of the capture of that town by the Liberation Forces. Many government employees and especially members of the Liberation and National employees and especially members of the Liberation and National Army were invited. Among those invited was Captain Fernando, Army were invited. Among those invited was Captain Fernando, Army were invited. Among those invited was Captain Fernando, Army were invited. Among those invited was Captain Fernando, and the President.

ROMERO who was given the job of assassinating the President.

CASTILLO, however, only made a short visit to Chiquimila and did not remain for lunch. ROMERO, therefore, was not able to fulfill his mission.

2. REMERO then began to drink and soon entered into a heated political discussion with (Col.) Jorge CARRIOS Solares, the Governor of the Department of Guatemala. ROMERO became so enraged he tried to use the hand grenade which he had in his pocket for use in killing the President. One of Col. BARRIOS, aides, however, use in killing the President. One of Col. BARRIOS, aides, however, saw what ROMERO intended to do and shot him through the head. The granade went off wounding several people including Col. BARRIOS.

#### COMMENTS:

- 1. It is not clear whether this was an organized attempt on the Fresident's life or whether it was Captain ROKERO's own idea.
- Newspaper accounts of this event indicate only that ROMERO was killed by a grenade which he had in his hand and fail to indicate why he was handling a grenade at a flesta. Col. BARRIOS has evidently recovered from his wounds and has returned to duty.

Classification

6 July 3-5

6023

E/altitlet:

202156

1. On 25 June President CASTILLO Armas was invited to attend a luncheon at Chiquimula to celebrate the first anniversary of the capture of that town by the Liberation Forces. Kany government employees and especially members of the Liberation and National army were invited. Among those invited was Captain Pernando, ROMERO who was given the job of assassinating the President. CASTILLO, however, only made a short visit to Chiquimula and did not remain for lunch. ROMERO, therefore, was not able to fulfill his mission.

2. ROMERO then began to drink and soon entered into a heated political discussion with (Col) Jorge SARRIOS Solares, the Governor of the Department of Guatemala. ROMERO became so enraged he tried to use the hand granade which he had in his pocket for tried to use the hand granade which he had in his pocket for use in killing the President. One of Col. BARRIOS! aides, however, use in killing the President. One of Col. BARRIOS! aides, however, saw what ROMERO intended to do and shot him through the head. The granade went off wounding several people including Col. BARRIOS.

### COMPENTS:

 It is not clear whether this was an organized attempt on the President's life or whether it was Captain RONERO'S own idea.

Newspaper accounts of this event indicate only that ROHERO was killed by a grenade which he had in his hand and fail to indicate why he was handling a granade at a flesta. Col. BARRIOS has evidently recovered from his wounds and has returned to duty.

Classification

6 July 55

0023

F174 NO. \$1.20

DATE 1 8 MAY 1978

50

All States and the

JA 16 5 19.

N 26.4.

to : Chief

FFCM : |chier

S.FRCE SPACE : Miscellaneous

ROT SUITABLE FOR KACROFILM

Assessination of President Carles CASTILIO Armas

1. (Ecreo EVASCUSZ Sancher, presidential guard who shot President Carles Cistillo Areas on 26 July 1957 and then reportedly committed twicks, had previously taken a correspondence course from a redio sold in the United States. On 14 May 1953 he received a letter from lational Schools, 1900 South Figueros Street, Los Anceles 37.

2. Ch 17 May 1957 VASQUEZ received an orgent telegram from the school (presumably in Spanish). It is franslated as follows:

17 Kay 1957

This message is very important for you. We have new study material ready to be sent to you. You will be interested to know that I have received authorization from the accounting department for your account to be considered and brought up-to-date as soon as we receive the payment of a single monthly installment from you.

To not let any more tire ress without seting.

CHARED FREIZ

034

It is not knownif the underlining in the telegram spectred in the original or if it was added by the because of the significance between the date of the telegram and the date of the Fresident's dasth.

Distribution:

. .

.

( ) P

#### INFORMATION REPORT

The Bosephore appealing in Lemether affecting the New tourns Delener of the Listers binter, within the meenling of Title 12, Sections 180 at 2 list of the D E. Croje, at entertailing. The Experience of the religious of the excitation to or receipt by an one-stactive period is probablished by the. The reprintmention of this form is particulars

CS -52623 REPOST NO. Guatemala COUNTRY DATE DISTR. General Unrest in Guatamala SUBJECT

NO. OF PAGES

16 December 19

DATE OF INFO.

RĐ REQUIREMENT NO.

PLACE ACQUIRED

REFERENCES



THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS -- SHIP ELPORY ARE DEFINITIVE. THE AUTHAUSAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE HOR BUT SIE BEVERSES

SOURCE:

hie lektant speni am bedanda e di di intio es PREPRESESSES

- SSPD - 301

1. Company was a senters of the Quetemelan sreed forces are formulating a plot to assussinate Gustemelan President Carlos CASTILLO Areas. Company former Gusteralan Army the present Guatemalan Covernment. 1 5

The Guatemalan Police Department is corrupt and infiltrated by Communists. Businesszen are complaining of briles decended by for

1. Comment. Reports of plotting against CaSTHLO and general public d'esatisfaction with his indecisiveness on basic issues incresse deily.

On the surface, CASTILLO appears confident but has shown less confidence by reputedly remarking "They can have the Presidency if they want it."

<sup>2</sup>. a<sup>2</sup>.

It is felt that labor unions are being given too much passer, and there is some indication that second-string Communist leavers are still in controlling positions.



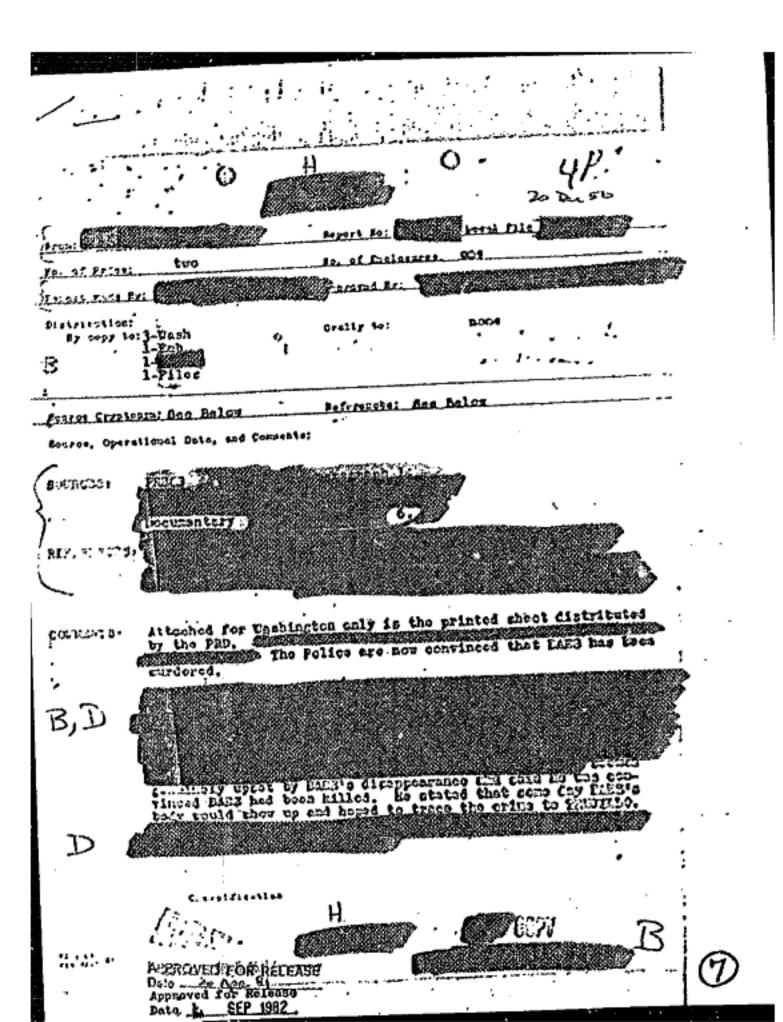
ڊ پين<sub>ا</sub>

## INFORMATION REPORT CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT NO. COUNTRY RGENTINA SUBJECT ASSASS INAT ION PLOT AGAINST PRECEDENCE RGENTIA 47267 DATE ACQ. APPRAISAL UNEYALUATED INFORMATION, SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. SOURCE RECENT REPORTS OF AN ALLEGED ASSASSINATION PLOT AGAINST FORMER ARGENTINE DICTATOR JUAN PERON AND HIS CONFIDANT JORGE. ANTONIO CAME ABOUT IN FOLLOWING MANNER .. PERONISTA WAITER IN BUENOS AIRES OVERHEARD TALK BY GROUP IN RESTAURANT INCLUDING NAVY CAPTAIN OF PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PERON BY INFILTRATING PEOPLE INTO SPAIN WITH FALSE PASSPORTS, ETC. WARNING MESSAGE WAS TELEPHONED TO PERON IN MADRID FROM CHILE OR URUGUAY BY UNIDENTIFIED PERSON NO WOULD BE ASSASSING SHOWED UP AND NO ONE HAS BEEN ARRESTED! LASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

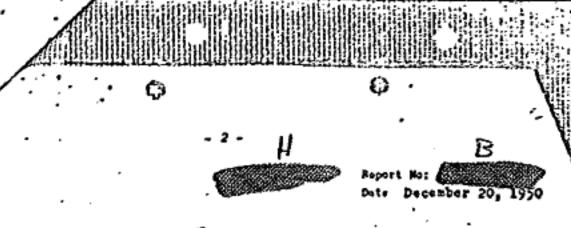
STATE ARMY/ACSI NAVY AIR JCS SECOND NEA NIC USIA OCI ONE OCE ORE CO DIA

7 JUL 1981

TDCS-3/512,892 GLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

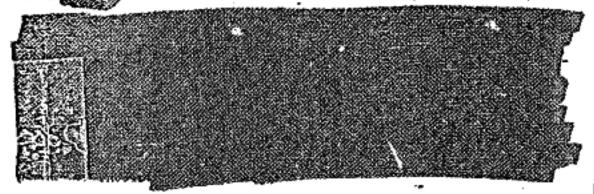


Report Po. o::::Direppearance of Rauriclo BARZ Date of Information: Date Acquired: At grad trade & Date of Report: December 20, 1950 ..... By Paragraph Mauricio BAZZ, Negro, Dominican exile, labor leader, was kidnapped from his residence at Corventes #8, Reporto El Sevillano, La Enbane, by three unknown individuals on Sunday morning, December 10, 1950. Formerly BAEZ had lived at the Hotel Belgica and the Hotel San Luis. 1, (Press BADZ who was genuinely liked by nearly all of the exiles moved from 2. the Rotel Belgics to the Cerventes 68 address during the summer of 1950. While at the Belgica Hote , he had been living with a muletto Cuban girl from Oriente Province. Ricardo EICO, the then Dominican Cherge d'Affeires in Cuba, Pelix ERRNARDINO, succeeded in taking this girl away from BAEZ. As a result, there was conin taking this girl away from BAEZ. As a result, there was considerable trouble between BAEZ and RICO, but eventually BAEZ let the catter drop. Recently BAEZ had been living a very quiet life 10 e middle class neighborhood of modern houses, where he had a roce at the Corventes #8 address. There had been some speculation among the exiles, because of the trouble between RICO and BAEZ, that RICO was responsible for Barrels disappearance. However, since RICO left for the Dominican Republic on November 22, it is generally believed that RICO was not directly involved, Another possibility given consideration by some was that BARZ had been ordered to disappear by Enrique HENRIQUEZ, the brother-in-lew of President Carles PRIO, as an anti-TRUJILLO cove on HEMRIQUEZ's part. Stez had a job with the Ministry of Public Works, which was obtained for him by HENRIQUEZ, and also spoke on the Enrique HENRIQUEZ fadio hour each Sunday night, during which he made strong anti-TRUJILLO speeches. BAEZ was completely dependent financially upon HESRIQUEZ. However, this possibility has long been discorded upon HESTAGUEZ. However, this possibility has long been discarded the practically all the Dominican exiles, their friends and sympathizers are now convinced that RAEZ has been killed as a result of some action of TRUJILLO. :3 Appreximately fifteen days before BARZ's disappearance, the Fartide 5. :.assificatio: 2 1178 2. 12+47 2 25 2+1



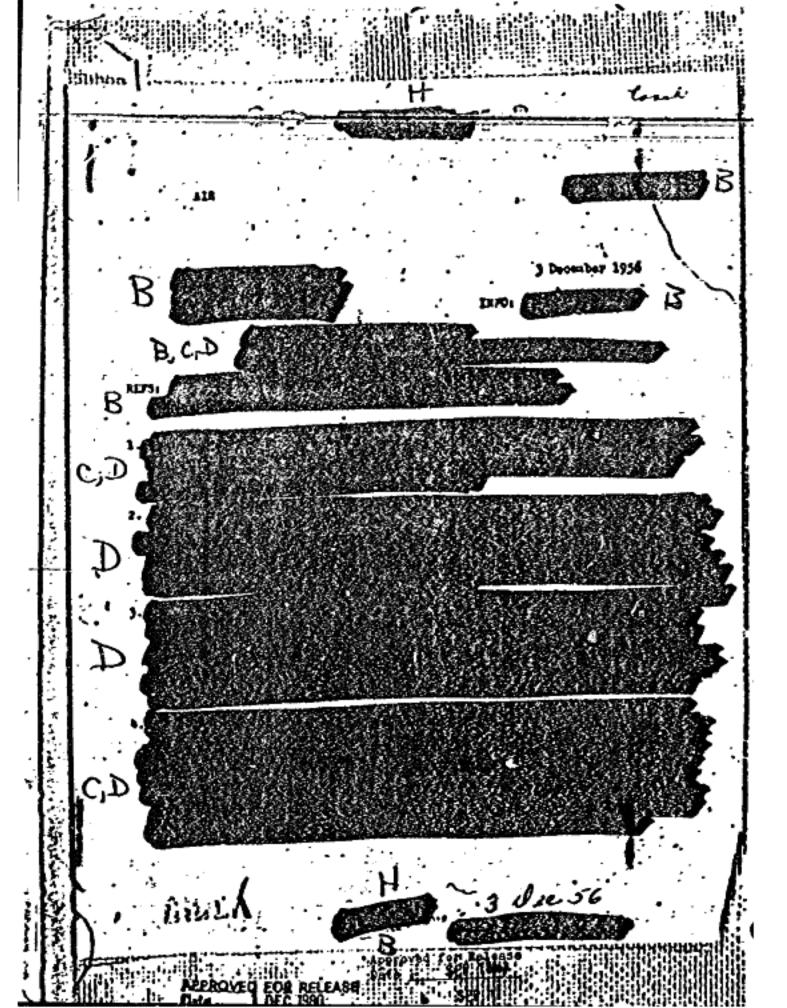
Ascicn Revolucionario/Iccion Revolucionario Guiteras(PAR/ARG) paid out nearly \$20,000 to various creditors on behalf of their newspaper "is Voz". Although proof is lacking, it is believed in some well-informed quarters that through certain emissaries TRUJILLO paid a large sum of money to the gangster PAR/ARG group to dispose of BARZ. It is believed that both Jesus-GONZALEZ CARTAS and Eufemio-FERNANDEZ, who head the PAR/ARG, know who is responsible for the murder of BAEZ.

ß 6.

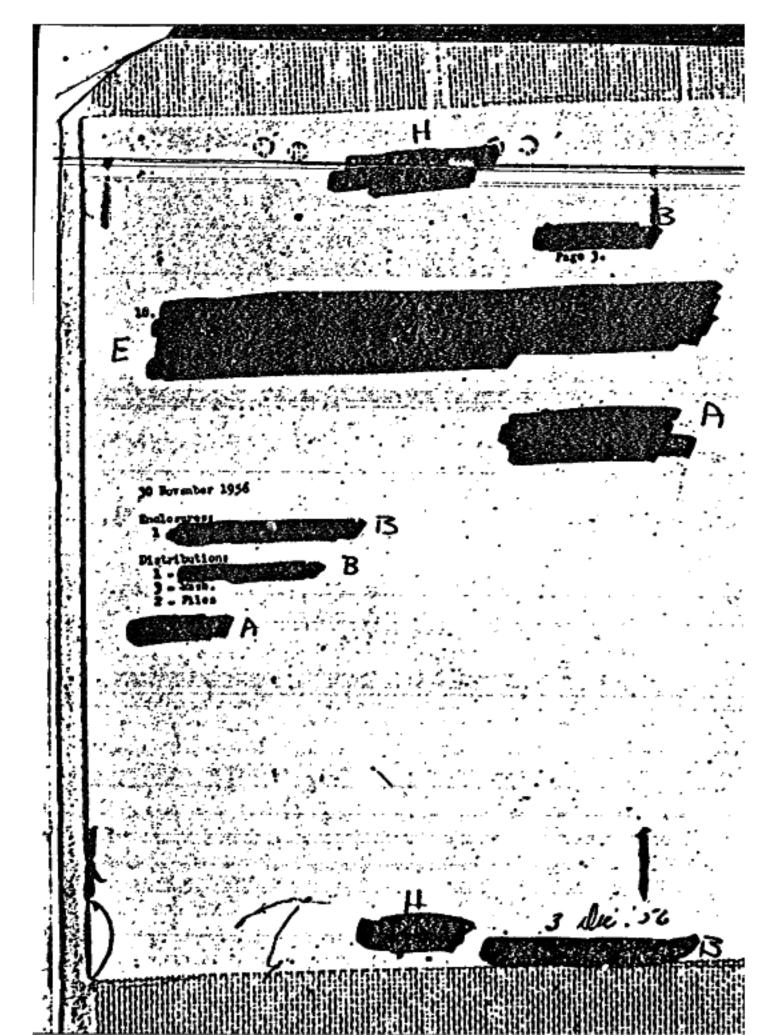


H

. :



the attention of this Station when emerming information he had obtained the profit of the information and forwarded to Sendquarters and it dealt with profits the thingparameter of sens desputable for the billing of infrashippith and the finite and indicated forms desputable. Sendquarters cabled a reply to this Station and indicated great interest and the desire for all additional date obtainable. Station was able to follow up with some additional information obtained through Med of Subject, subdited a seprender to a



No. of Factosures? Orally to: References: Source, Operational Data, and Connents: SUBJECT: Arrest of Luis Felipe BEILURIN

stribulica: 2 - Feadquarters By, copy to: 1 - Emassy

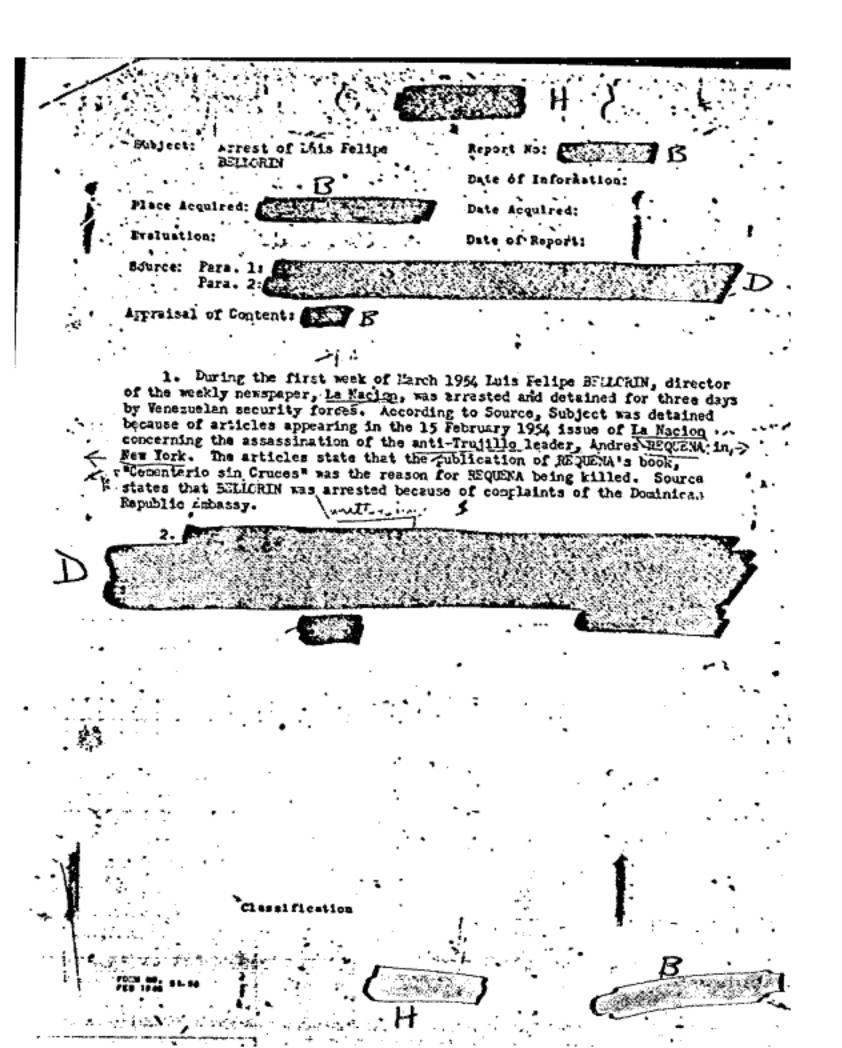
Source Criptonya:

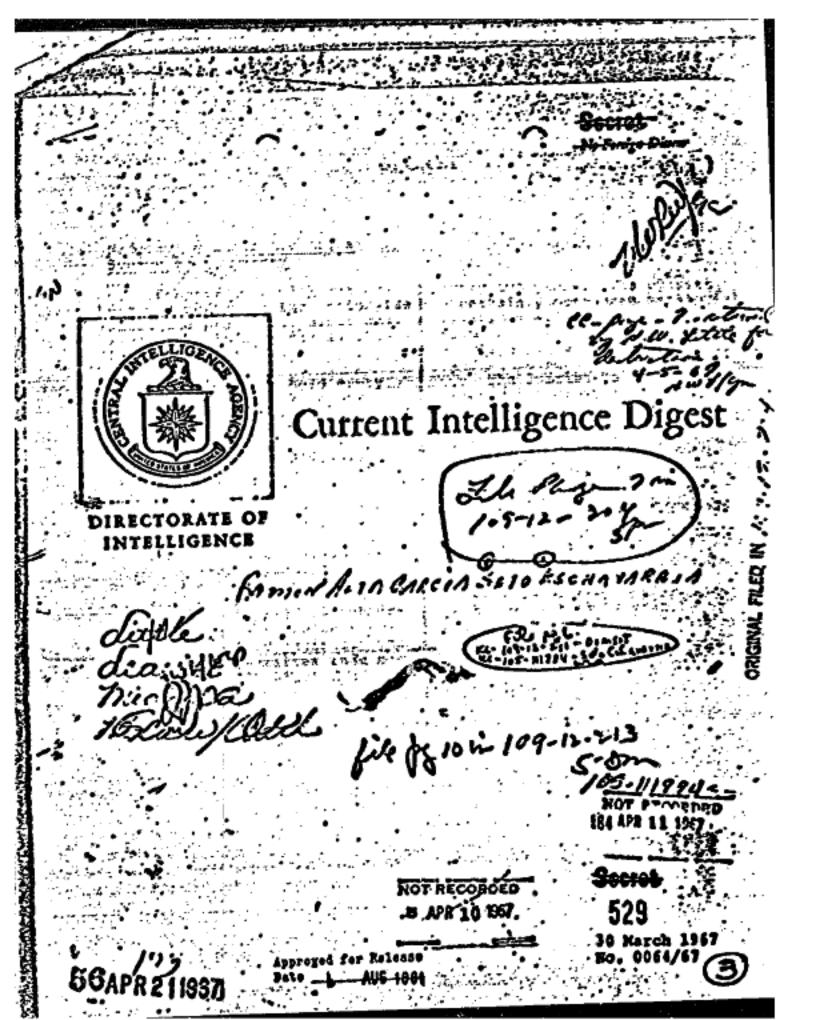
2 - F1745

Distribulion:

APPROVED FOR RECEXES DEC 1990.

Approved for Release Date . SEP 1981





SECTIF.

CARIBBEAN

# Aftermath of Attempt on the

The recent attack on General Imbert, one of Trujillo's assassing, continues to pose problems for President Balaguer.

A new police chief has been named, partially in response to charges by Minister of Interior and Police Amiama that "unjustifiable errors" had been committed by the police in their search for the gunmen who tried to kill Imbert.

tion of General Soto as the new colice chief is unclear. His appointment appears certain to

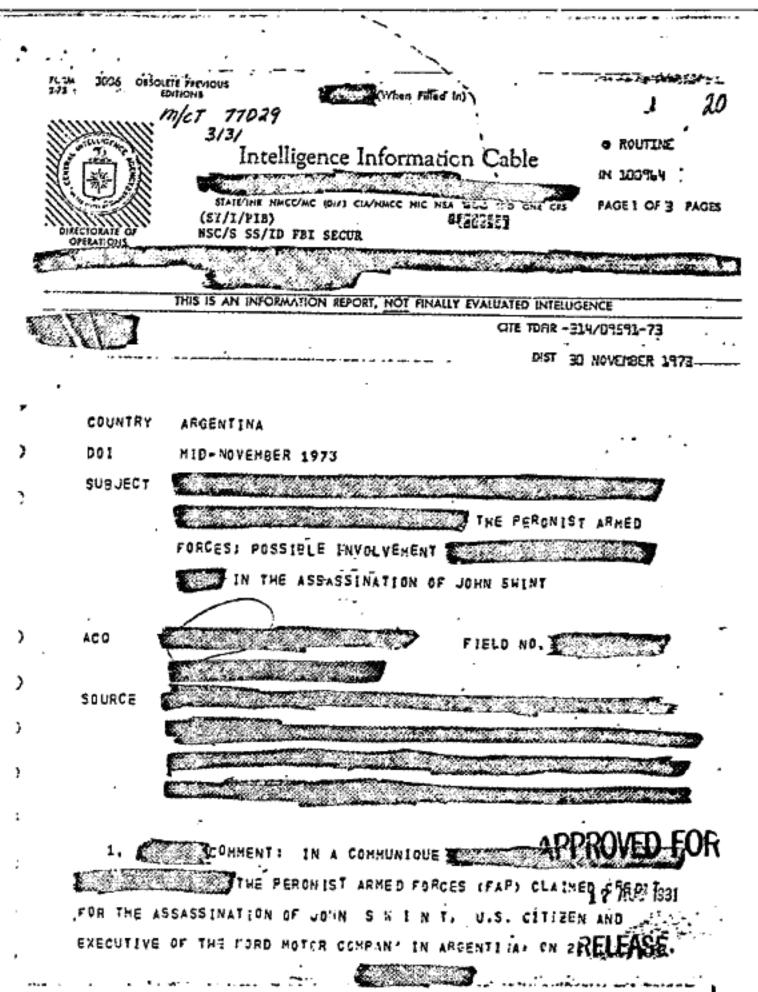
draw widespread criticism

to have intensified hostility between elements of the anti-Trujillo
right, such as Amiama, and "trujillista" palace advisers who have
played an influential role in administrative, intelligence, and
security affairs. Unless the
fears and suspicions arising out
of the case are satisfactorily
laid to rest, Balaguer may be
forced to choose between these
two factions. (CONFIDENTIAL)

and the second s

Poto Alf 18bi

A MANAGEMENT OF THE PARTY OF TH



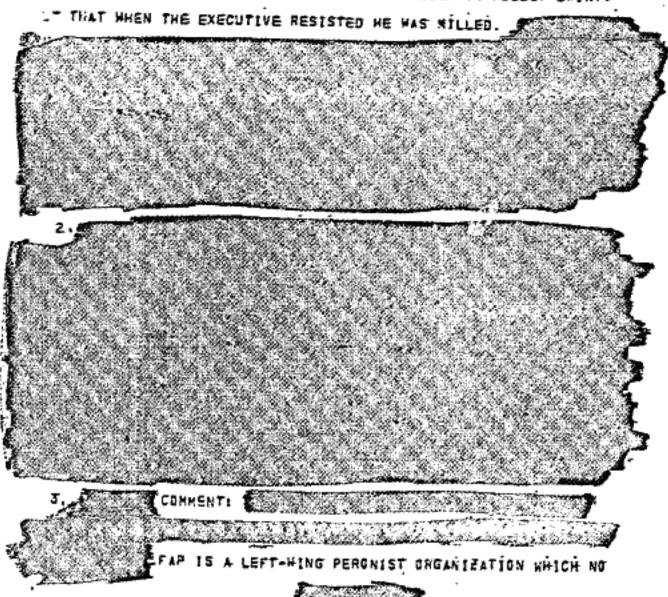
/class/ficerpots) (disease controls)

N .2°2-

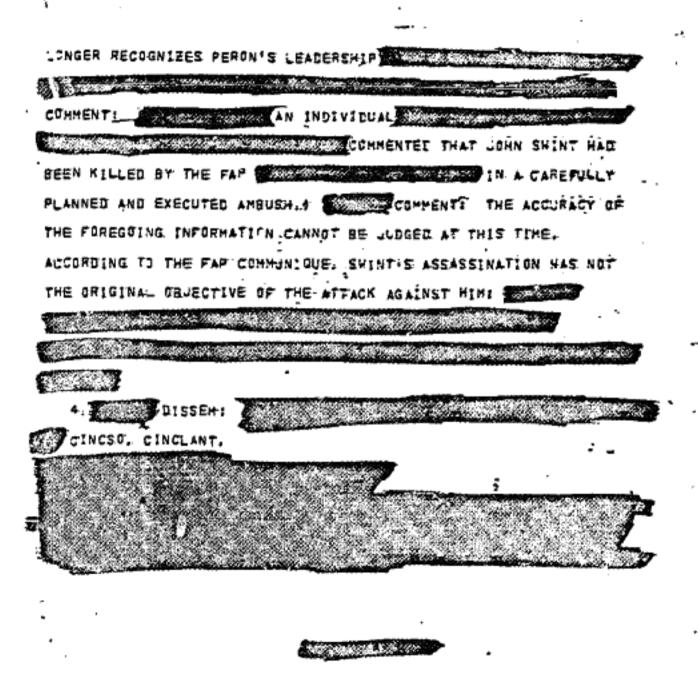
TORK こってきた

PAGE - OF - PAGES.

THE COMMUNIQUE CLAIMS THAT THE INTENT HAD BEEN TO ABOUGT SHINT.



TOFR : 10 COSCIETA PAGE - OF 1 PAGE



Vins



Intelligence Information Cable Page 001 of 004
FUTHER DISEMINATION AND USE OF THIS INFORMATION SUBJECT TO
CONTROLS STATED AT L' THINNING AND END OF REPORT.

STATE/ING JES/MC(DIA) CIA/NMCC SS/ID FBI (SY/TAG) JUSTICE SAS ASA TREAS SOO (MARD COPIES TO: NSC/S NFAC AMSIERM OCR).

THE ARTHADE WATCH REPORT A OF MALLY EVALUATED INTRUSENCE

CITE TOFIR DB-315/06302-81 DIST C3 APR 81

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR
SUBJECT:

1.

2.

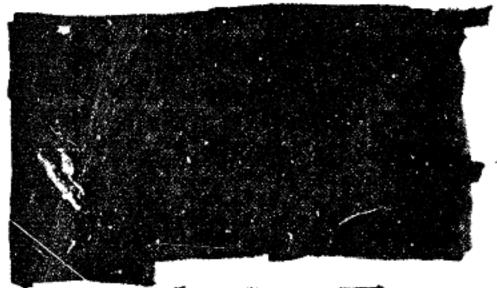
5121351 ...Cl

Approved for Release Date 7 Jul 1982

 $\mathcal{G}$ 

IN \$161169 TOPIN DE-315/06302-21 PAGE DOS OF 004

FURTHER DISSEMINATION AND USE OF THIS ENFORMATION SUBJECT TO COURSES STATED AT BEGINNING AND END OF REPORT



THE PRES OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT OFF

IN DECEMBER 1950

THE . 45 HAS APPOINTED

SENIOR SOVER MENT OFFICIALS TO LEAD THESE INVESTIGATIONS AND FULLY COMPLIES VITA ALL REQUESTS IN THESE CASES MADE BY U.S. OFFICIALS.

HAY MEET MARK MATE MATE AND THE JAG HAS FULLY PREPARED.

TO 15515) IN INCOMERTING AND PROSECUTION THE GUILTY

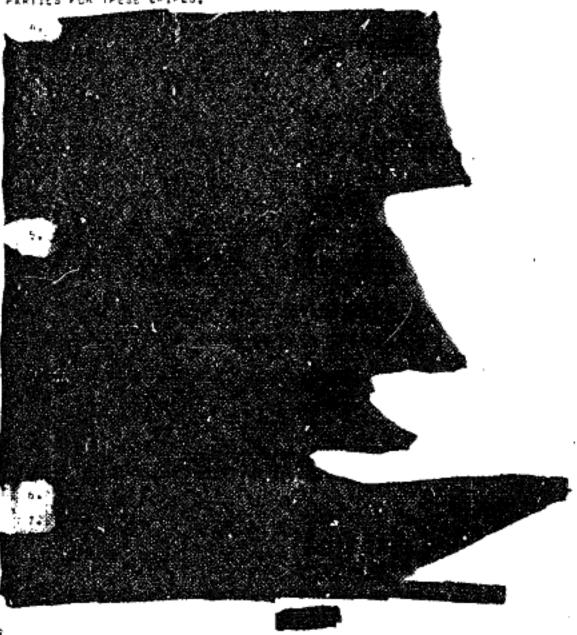
3



IN 6161169 \*DFIR DS-315/06362-81 PAGE 063 OF 606 !

FURTHER DISSEMINATION AND USE OF THIS INFORMATION SUBJECT TO TROOPS TO DRE CRA BRIGHIDES TA DETAILS STATED.

PARTIES FOR THESE CRIMES.



8

٠



IN 6161169 TOFIR OB-315/06302-E PAGE OGG OF OGG

FURTHER DISSEMINATION AND USE OF THIS INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CONTROLS STATED AT BEGINNING AND END OF REPORT



SECPET .

IN 5555884A FURTHER DISSEMINATION AND USE OF THIS INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CONTROLS STATED AT BEGINNING AND END OF REPORT. Intelligence Information Cable

STATE/INR JCS/MC(DIA) CLA/NMCC SS/ID FBI (SY/TAG) JUSTICE SWS WSA TREAS SCO (MARD COPIES TO: NSC/S NFAC #HSITRM DCR).

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, MOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

CITE TOFIR DB-315/23974-80 DIST 17 DEC 80

COUNTRYS EL SAVADOR

PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (ERP) MEMBER'S CLAIM SUBJECT: THAT THE FARABUNDO-MARTI POPULAR LIBERATION FORCES (FPL) IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MURDER OF THE FOUR U.S. RELIGIOUS PERSONS ON 2 DECEMBER 1980.

EARLY DECEMBER 1980)

SOURCE:

MEMBER OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (ERP) SAID ON 9 DECEMBER 1980 THAT THE FAVLBUNDO-MARTI POPULAR LIBERATION FORCES (FPL) WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE 2 DECEMBER 1980 MURDE S OF THE THREE U.B. NUNS AND ONE U.S. LAY MISSIONARY IN EL SALVADOR. ACCORDING TO THE ERP MEMBER, THE ED TO PUT THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNING MUREERS MERE C. . JUNTA (JRG) IN THE WORST POSSIBLE LIGHT WHILE THE JRG WAS STILL FACING INTERNATIONAL OUTRAGE FOR ITS SUSPECTED PARTICIPATION IN THE 27 NOVEMBER 1980 ASSASSINATIONS OF THE SIX LEADERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATIC FRONT (FDR). THE FPL ALSO HOPED TO INFLUENCE THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE OR END SUPPORT TO THE

Approved for Release



FUNTING CONSERVATION AND LEE OF THIS IS DEVELON SUBJECT TO

JHG.

- 2. THE FPL HAD IDENTIFIED TWO OF THE FOUR RELIGIOUS PERSONS
  AS A RESULT OF THEIR PISSICIARY NORK IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHALAMIENANGO AND FOLLOWED THEM FROM THE INVERNATIONAL AIRPORT AFTER
  THEIR ARRIVAL. THE FPL BELIEVED THE JRG KOULD HE BLAMED MITHOUT,
  DOUBT DUE TO PREVIOUS SECURITY FORCE ACTIVITIES AGAINST
  RELIGIOUS PERSONNEL. COMMENT: THE FPL IS THE PRINCIPAL
  MADICAL LETTIST GROUP OPERATING IN THE AREA SURROUNDING THE
  INVERNATIONAL AIRPORT).
- SCHEDULES NO ONE IN EL SALVADOR COULD MAVE KNOWN MORE THAN AN HOUR OR TWO IN ADVANCE THAT THE U.S. RELIGIOUS PERSONS WOULD BE ON THE AIRPORT ROAD AT NIGHT. HE FIND IT HIGHLY UNLIMELY THAT THE FPL COULD HOUNT SUCH AN OPERATION IN SO SHORT A TIME, EVEN IF SUCH AN OPERATION HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY PLANNED. ADDITIONALLY, THE AIRPORT ROAD IS PATPOLLED BY GOVERNMENT SECURITY FORCES, AS WELL AS MAVING RANDOW SECURITY FURCE CHECKPOINTS FURTHER DECREASING THE LIKELIHOOD THAT THE FPL COULD MOUNT SUCH AN OPERATION. IT MAY ALSO BE INCICATIVE THAT AN ERP PEMBER IS REPORTING ON FPL ACTIVITIES.

  AN EXP MEMBER.

  BE EXPECTED TO BE KNOWLEDGEABLE OF A MIGHLY SENSITIVE FPL OPERATION. HONETHELESS, THE INFORMATION IS BEING REPORTED BECAUSE OF THE MIGH-LEVEL INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT.)

PAGE 603 OF 803

FURTHER DISSEMINATION AND USE OF THIS INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CONTROLS STATED AT BEGINNING AND END CO REPORT



Intelligence Information Cable 14 55748804
PURTLER DISSEMINATION AND USE OF THIS INFORMATION SUBJECT FORE 801 OF 802
CONTROLS STATED AT REGIMNING AND END OF REPORT.

STATE/INP'LY/TAG) JCS/MC(DIA) CIA/NMCG Sms NSA TREAS SOO JUSTICE FBI SS/ID (MARD COPIES TO: MSC/S NFAC BMSITRM OCT). peren

Control of the Control of the same that the control of the same of

REPORT CLASS

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

C11E TOFIR 28-315/24261-80 DIST 20 DEC 80

COUNTRY

EL SALVADOR

SUBJECT

SALVADORAN MILITARY OFFICER'S STATEMENT

THAT DA

THAT ONLY THE NATIONAL POLICE COULD

HAVE MURDERED THE FOUR U.S. RELIGIOUS PERSONNEL

ON 2 DEC 1980 (DOI: EARLY-DECEMBER 1980).

SOURCE

THE MILITARY OFFICER

IN EL SALVADOR TOLD

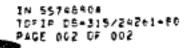
THAT HE BELIEVES UNLY NATIONAL POLICE PER-

SOUNEL COULD HAVE COMMITTED THE 2 DECEMBER 1980 MURDERS OF THE FOUR U.S. RELIGIOUS PERSONNEL. THE OFFICER BASED HIS CONCLUSION ON HIS KNOWLDEGE THAT DULY THE NATIONAL POLICE HAD PAIRCLE ON THE ROAD LEADING FROM THE AIRPORT ON 2 DECEMBER 1980. HIS NEXARKS WERE IN REJPONSE TO DIRECT QUESTIONING

5028349

Approved for Release Dete 7 July 1982

Ø



FURTHER DISSEMINATION AND USE OF 1415 INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CONTROLS STATED AT BEGINNING AND END OF REPORT



2. COMMENT: IT HOULD APPEAR IS CONDUCTING
HIS OWN INVESTIGATION OF THE DEATHS OF THE FOUR U.S. RELIGIOUS
PERSONS. PIS MOTIVES ARE UNKNOWN.)



CRIPATIONS

Intelligence Information Cable 14 55746804
FLETHER DISSEMINATION AND USE OF THIS INFORMATION SUBJECT TO BE GOT OF GOZ
CONTROLS STATED AT REGIMNING AND END OF REPORT.

STATE/INR'SY/TAG) JCS/MC(DIA) CIA/MEC SMS NSA TREAS SOD JUSTICE FBI 55/ID (HARD COPIES TD: NSC/S NFAC WMSITRM DCS). Acces

Contract to the Contract of Co

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FRIALLY EVALUATED INTERESCENCE

REPORT CLASS

CITE TOFIR 28-315/24261-80

COUNTRY EL SALVADOR

SUBJECT

SALVADORAN MILITARY OFFICER'S STATEMENT

TATEMENT

DIST 20 DEC 80

THAT DNLY THE NATIONAL POLICE COULD HAVE MURDERED THE FOUR U.S. RELIGIOUS PERSONNEL

ON 2 DEC 1980 (DOI: EARLY-DECEMBER 1980).

SOURCE

THE WILITARY OFFICER

IN EL SALVADOR TOLD

THAT HE BELIEVES DULY NATIONAL POLICE PERSONNEL COULD HAVE COMMITTED THE 2 DECEMBER 1980 MURDERS OF THE
FOUR H.S. RELIGIOUS PERSONNEL. THE OFFICER BASED HIS CONCLUSION
ON HIS KNOWLDEGE THAT DOLY THE NATIONAL POLICE HAD PATROLS ON
THE ROAD LEADING FROM THE AIRPORT ON 2 DECEMBER 1980. HIS
REMARKS WERE IN RELPONDE TO DIRECT DUESTIONING

5028349

Approved for Release Date 7 JUL 1984

2

8



IN 55768904 10F1P D6-315/24261+80 PAGE DG2 OF DO2

FURTHER DISSEMINATION AND USE OF THIS INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CONTROLS STATED AT BEGINNING AND END OF REPORT



PERSONS. HIS MOTIVES ARE UNKNOWN.)





-Secret

# El Salvadors Performance on Ceruifica dos Issues

perial Antious Intelligence Estimate

Approved for Release

SNIE 83.1-83 14 Jenuary 1983

CON 329

## Sensitive Intelligence Sources and Methods Involved (WNINTEL)

## ANATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION Alnouthorized Disclosure Subject to Criminal Sanctions

#### DISSEMINATION CONTROL ABBREVIATIONS

NOFORN— Not Releasable to Foreign Nationals
NOCONTRACT— Not Releasable to Contractors or
Contractor/Consultants
TROPIN— Contractory Information to

TROPIN Existion—Proprietory Information Envolved
NFIBONLY— NFIB Departments Only

DRCON- Dissemination and Extraction of Information

Controlled by Driginator

REL .... This Information Hos Seen Authorized for

Release to . . .

∓G⊢ Foreign Government Information

EHENATMI CI STORMEN	
AIVEN DE	C.D.E
SELMED 450m	

A microliche copy of this elecument is evollable from -Repular receipt of DDI reports in either microtiche or printed form can also be recranged through

(6)(3)

**SNIE 83.1-83** 

### EL SALVADOR: PERFORMANCE ON CERTIFICATION ISSUES

Information available as of 13 January 1983 was used in the preparation of this Estimate.

THIS ESTIMATE IS ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### THE NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE BOARD CONGURS.

The following intelligence organizations participated in the preparation of the Estimate:

The Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Mutional Security Agency, and the intelligence organization of the Department of State.

#### Also Participating:

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army
The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy
The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force
The Director of Intelligence, Headquarters, Marine Corps

#### **KEYJUDGMENTS**

During the past six anonths we have seen signs of modest progress in some areas, and no signs of backsliding on the part of the government or the military in their commitment to improve the human rights situation and reinforce democratic institutions in El Salvador. Nevertheless, positive efforts by the government in all areas continue to be hindered by deep-seated problems, and overall we conclude that there have been few dramatic changes since July. We expect progress to remain slow and arduous. (5 177)

The government has made limited progress on human rights issues in the past-six months, although in at least one area—the rate of civilian deaths—the improvement has been substantial. Other positive trends, such as good treatment of political prisoners, remain overshadowed by a virtually montunctional criminal justice system that has proved smable to indict and prosecute the accused. (5 to)

Although some progress has been made in curbing abuses by the armed forces. El Salvador continues to have serious problems in this respect. Major problem areas remain the lack of fire control in populated combat zones and arbitrary violence committed by imsupervised security forces. Nevertheless, the military has increased efforts to educate and discipline subordinate officers and troops, and in addition, replacement of a few commanders has been rollowed by a subsequent improvement in the human rights records of their units. Moreover, before launching operations some field commanders reportedly have received specific instructions to respect the rights of the local civilian population and to take guerrilla prisoners. They increasingly have adhered to these orders in operations of the past six months.

The government has demonstrated advances in political and economic programs, particularly in Phase III of the agrarian reforms, and the parties have shown a willingness to cooperate on major issues. A unity pact signed by the major parties has led to establishment of political and human rights commissions and a new Central Elections Council. A new constitution is scheduled to be completed this spring, and presidential elections are scheduled for March 1984. (e-ver)

The government continues its interparty discussions on reconciliation. On the issue of negotiations, the positions of all government and (b)(1)<sub>.</sub> (b)(3. military elements have coalesced against guerrilla terms for dialogue, but they will discuss a role for the guerrillas in the ongoing political process. San Salvador has renewed offers to the left to compete in elections and is drafting an amnesty law to help convince leftists to end the fighting. The government leaves the door open for possible informal talks to that end. (6-NY)

The killers of the US churchwomen have been identified, indicted, and have been remanded for trial in civilian criminal courts. There is no evidence of higher level complicity in these murders. Two members of the National Guard have confessed to killing two US representatives from the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) and the president of the Salvadoran land reform institute. They have been ordered to stand trial. However, the three accused authors of these crimes—two military officers and a businessman—remain free.

(b)(1), (b)(3)

#### DISCUSSION



Embassy in San Salvador continues to provide our primary base of information on the fundamental issues involved in certification; the data provided appear objective and accurate and reflect the judgment of all elements of the mission (1997)

#### Humon Rights

US Congress criterion for judging Salvadoran Government's performance. Making a concerted and significant effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights.

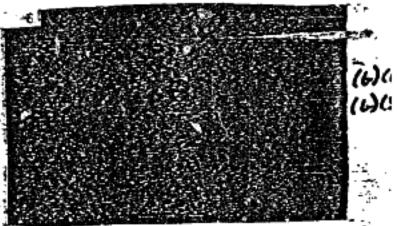
- I Overall, the Salvadoran Government has made limited progress on human rights issues in the past six months relative to the period covered in the last report, although in at least one area—the tate of tivilian deaths—the improvement has been substantial. Given the virtually nonfunctional criminal justice system in El Salvador, the standard for measuring progress in this regard is clusive. According to the LiS Embassy, only 300 criminals had been processed through civilian courts out of a national prisoner population of 4,000 criminals.
- 5. The government's record on treatment of prisoners, however, it good. Those abuses that do occur, according to the PS Embassy, usually happen during the process of errest and not during detention. For example, the government claims to have under detention approximately 800 political prisoners. We know that some 700 are housed at the relatively modern Marions Prison outside the capital. These prisoners range in status from captured guerrillas to leftis intellectuals suspected of subversion. According to PS Embassy officers who have visited the prisoners, they are well fed and receive excellent treatment, including access to schooling, use of an industrial shop, and rights to conjugal visits in private dormitories.
- 4. The government is attempting to expedite real proceedings for political prisoners and is drafting a new amnesty law that will further help in reducing the

number of detainers. The establishment of an amnesty commission also is being considered to oversee the broader issue of assimilating guerrilla defectors into the political and economic mainstream as one phase of a democratic solution to the insurgent war. A seven-member human rights commission was appointed in early December, charged with formulating an "institutional mechanism that will promote and protect human rights." (e)-

5. The insurgent was has intensified since July, and the rate of combat deaths on both sides has increased. The rate of civilian political deaths, however, has continued to decline markedly. The monthly average of political deaths in 1981 was about 510, but for 1982 it dropped to 217—a decrease of 57 percent. Since July the death rate has dropped more than 40 percent from that of the first six months of 1982 (c)

#### Control of the Armed Forces

"Is achieving substantial control over all elements of its own aimed forces."



7. For example, the general staff remains largely ineffective in promoting fire control among combat units, although some improvements have been made over the last six months.

on the part of some Salvadoran commanders sturing

Political deaths are those that take place routside a more of combin and which clearly suggest a political motive; for example, invitions murdered because of suspected complicity with the insurgents. Civilians killed as a result of being cought in a crowline or other military-related activities are classified as combat deaths are.

bombardments and large-scale sweeps against guerrilla strongholds sometimes result in civilian loss of life and destruction of property. In some instances, moreover, the distinction between combatant and noncombatant can become blurred.

guerrilla easualties

orien include unarmed insurgent support personnel,
comp followers, and innocent civilians trapped in the

battle zone.

- 6. The tenuous and often monexistent control of senior officers over elements of the paramilitary security forces and civilian irregulars is a continuing cause for concern Reporting on momen rights violations by military personnel largely reflects the excesses of these small rural-based constabulary forces. In asolated areas especially, where lawlessness is a way of life, semiliterate personnel led by a corporal or a sergeant all too often assume the roles of prosecutor, judge, and executioner. (648)
- 9. Senior military leaders, show ever, are continuing their efforts to overcome fruman rights abuses. Over the last six months, members of the high command have stepped up visits to posts in the interior, semphasizing to subordinate officers the necessity of disciplining troops guilty of abuses. The high command appears increasingly concerned that combat officers set a good example for their troops. The replacement of a few commanders has been followed by a subsequent improvement in the human rights record of their units.
- 10. Defense Minister Garcia continues to take a leading role in curbing military abuses. In October 1952 he ordered a conference in San Salvador of nearly 300 local commanders—essentially all enlined personnel—and reaffirmed the high command's commitment to human rights and the penalties for committing abuses.
- Garcia's reflore to discipline and educate the military have shown some positive relationsh undramatic, results. Before launching an operation, some field commanders reportedly have received specific instructions to respect the rights of the local civilian population and to take guerrilla prisoners. They increasingly have adhered to these orders in operations of the past six months. They continue to take prisoners and interrogate them in a more professional manner.

Progress on Reform

"Is making continued progress in implementing essential economic and political reforms, including land reform."

- 12. The State Department and the Agency for International Development provide the bulk of our information on the \_\_\_\_\_ arm process. All available information indicates that the \_\_\_\_\_ overnment has made progress in some areas of political and economic reform, but has accomplished little in others.
- 13. The function of government remains hampered by continuing tensions between the major marties.

Thus, despite periodic fiareups within and among the diverse political groupings, moderates and hardliners have been able to dend off crives alrough compromise. For example, in September the three major parties agreed to divide the 261 mayoralties evenly, thus avoiding a government crisis 4 agricultures.

34. The ability of the parties to cooperate on some key issues was underscored by the signing in August of the Pact of Apaneca—a unity document in which the major parties pledged to cooperate on political, social, and economic reforms. As stipulated by the agreement, human rights and political commissions since have been formed and are functioning with the latter setting a formal timetable for drafting and ratifying a new constitution by early 1983 and scheduling presidential elections for March 1984. The formation of a peace commission, however, remains mired in partisan controversy over its composition and mission. It reportedly will be formed by February, but

W

15.

We believe therefore that while the coalition government remains vulnerable to partisan in-fighting the overall trend points to increasing progress in policy formulation and implementation, where-

16. The military remains the key to stability in San Salvador and continues to support the Magana admin-

41000

istration.

Despite the recent dispute within the military, we believe the armed forces will remain the primary force for moderation. Should a change in the Delense Ministry take place in the next few months—as now appears probable—we believe the officer corps will again select a pragmatist to assume the portfolio tel-

- T. While escalating insurgent attacks have put new strains on the economy, they diave not deterred the armed forces from keeping the agrarian reform process on track. On balance, the relationship between the peasant organizations and the military has improved, and the land reform process in recent months has not met with the kinds of setbacks and controversy that occurred following the March election, when former landowners illegally evicted several thousand peasant beneficiaries.
- J8. Progress in Phase III fland to the tiller) has been particularly apparent since an army colonel was appointed to head its administration and a top peasant leader was named to the presidential committee over-seeing legislative action on land reform. For instance, according to information provided by AID in El Salvador, 1,360 applications for land titles were submitted in August and September, more than three times the figure (654) for the previous two months. (c)
- Such increases also are attributable to a government publicity campaign to inform eligible recipients of benefits and procedures. As of J October, applications for new titles since the beginning of the reform program totaled 38.615, according to AID. Since October, the government renortedly has set the goal of an additional 22,000 new applications, by the end of March 1985, According to ATD, more than 11,000 new applications had been received by year's end, indicating that government efforts are on track. Meanwhile, as of J October, 32,952 provisional titles had been distributed. The government hopes to increase this figure by an additional 14,000 by the end of March 1985; but by year's end the total had increased by only 1.722, suggesting that the government is well behind in reaching that goal. In addition, 357 permanent land titles were granted under Phase III during the past six months, bringing the total number of rermanent titles granted to more than 400.

#### **Elections and Negotiations**

"Is committed to holding free elections at an early date and to that end, has demonstrated... good-faith efforts to begin discussions with all major political factions in El Salvador."

20. The government and military appear committed to holding presidential elections on schedule by March 1984. During a special plenary session in November, the constituent assembly appointed a new Central Elections Council to oversee the electoral process. The five political parties represented in the assembly each have one member and one alternate serving on the Council. The president of that body—elected day his colleagues—represents the moderate Democratic Action party, which currently holds no posts in the provisional government. (c)—

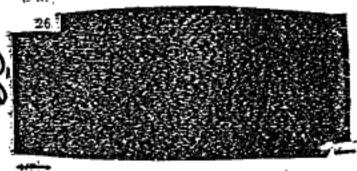
- 21. The Council is charged primarily with:
- -Drafting a new electoral law.
- -Preparing a new voter registry.
- --- Authorizing political party activities.
- Promoting the election process.
- Regulating its own internal functions is-
- 22. The Council faces some fundamental hurdies, however, including its temporary status and the possibility that it could be restructured before the 1984 election. It also currently lacks financial and material resources such as new computers to assure prompt and accurate voter talkes. Its predecessor's attempts to design a new voter registration system proved organizationally infeasible during the last election and probably also will be beyond reach for 1984, eeb
- 23. National interest in the 1984 election, meanwhile, is already evident in the attempts of new parties to organize for the series of the considerable private funding and that successfully registered with well over the required 5,000 signatures. Two fledgling center-right groups and one deft-of-center party also plan to participate in 1984. 461
- 24. We believe the government and the military are willing to make some attempts at reconciliation with the left before the presidential election. The Magans administration repeatedly has stated its policy of allowing leftist parties to register, campaign, and field

(6)(1)

candidates for office. Nevertheless, government and military leaders of all stripes reject any proposals for negotiations aimed at achieving a power-sharing arrangement outside the ongoing political process. According to the US Embassy, the five parties in the assembly have debated the issue and appear to agree on three major points:

- Dialogue and/or negotiations at the initiative of the left are unacceptable.
- The left must compete for power in democratic elections.
- Any salks promoted by the government should have as their only objective the participation of
  the left in elections or atsaumender (o)-

Support—comestically and internationally—by portraying itself as the more legitimate governing alternative to the civil-military power structure in San Salvador. The Marxist-Leninist majority of the insurgent alliance views negotiations as a means of undermining the amity of the government and the military, while also buying time for the guerrillas to strengthen their political and military organizations. Even the concept of power sharing—totally unacceptable to guerrilla hardliners—is perceived by the less doctrinaire as a temporary phase before final victory.



27. We view as negligible the prospects for negotiating a comprehensive and binding solution over the next six months. The fundamental goals of the government and the Marxist-Leninist insurgent leadership appear irreconcilable. If elections take place, therefore, they are likely to be held once again in an atmosphere of violence.

#### Murders of US Citizens

"Good-faith efforts to investigate murders of six [US citizens] and bring to justice those responsible for those murders."

- . 28. Our discussion of this issue is based almost rentirely on US Embassy reporting (c).
- 29. The five National Guard members accused in the slayings of four US churchwomen have yet to go to trial. Court-appointed defense attorneys routinely have appealed the presiding judge's order to begin trial proceedings on the basis of the available evidence. The appeal process is likely to be completed by the end of January and will determine whether the trial begins promptly or must be postponed pending further investigation. There is no additional reporting to suggest how the appellate court will rule to:

has implied that the junior sergeant accused of planming and directing the dillings might have only sugsested they were under "higher orders," presumably to elicit the cooperation of his peers sich.

ancident reflects the kind of arbitrary abuses by

32 Two members of the National Guard have confessed to killing two US representatives from the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) and the president of the Salvadoran land reform institute. They have been ordered to stand trial The three-accused authors of the crime—military officers Lt. Lopez Sibrian and Captain Avils and businessman Hans Christ—remain free-feli-

elements of the security forces that we believe still

take place, albeit with less frequency of each

33. The whereabout of Captain Avils and Hens Christ are unknown. Christ fled in 1981 to Miami, where he was detained by US authorities pending extradition to El Salvador on criminal charges. Charges were dropped by the Salvadoran Government for lack of evidence and with them the request for extradition.



34. The case of Lt. Lopez Sibrian, who is currently on active duty, has underscored the continuing weaknesses of the judicial process. He was twice ordered released from military detention by two civilian judges

country, and the government has appealed the release by lower court judges and expects a decision soon.



35. In broad terms, the Lopez Sibrian case contin- ... ues to point up the endemic weaknesses and vulners.

bilities of the entire Salvadoran situation.

ine high command

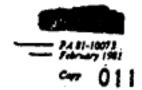
has denied Lopez Sibnian permission to Jeave the





## Guatemala: The Climate for Insurgency

An Intelligence Assessment





#### Guatemala: The Climate for Insurgency (U)

#### The Radical Left

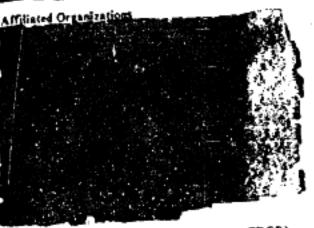
The Guatemalan radical left—including both terrorist groups and sympathetic front organizations representing labor, peasants, and students-is the most tenacious in the hemisphere. It has survived constant repression and vitiating internal dissension. Drawing on their years of experience in subversion

the radicals are again challenging the government in a campaign reminiscent of the violence that wracked the country during the mid- and late 1960

#### Guerrilla Groups

The modern guerrilla movement can be traced to 1962 and the formation of the Robel Armed Forces (FAR)-an alliance of the Guatemalan Community Party (PGT), dissident military officers, and leftist students. The FAR spawned the first significant tertorist campaigns, which peaked between 1965 and government counterinsurgency program killed several top leaders, decimated cadres, and broke up support networks. The FAR repudiated the PGT in 1968 for not helping enough in the fighting. and out of a series of factional splits and mergers grew the now predominant insurgent group, the Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP). A second major group, the Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA), began operations





The Democratic Front Against Repression (FDCR), established in 1979, represented a fledgling bid to duplicate the broad front tactics of Nicaraguan and Salvadoran revolutionaries. During 1980, it focused on publicizing human rights violations in Guatemala and in promoting a negative international view of the government of President Lucas. In their travels through Europe, Latin America, and the United States, FDCR representatives tried to project an image of nonpartisan and nonviolent opposition to repression; their public statements, however, echoed the propaganda of the insurgents.





Propaganda flier exhorting the Guatemalan people to join the four guernille groups in the struggie against the "criminal Lucas government" and the "assessin Army," Guatematura are also urged to support actively the insurgents in El Salvador.



CONNEMCATIVES IL 20 DE OCTUBRE IMPULSANDO LA LUCHA PARA DERNOCAR AL GOS-ERMO CRIMINAL DE LUCAS

Litt Autre Organizacións Amplicacións ign EGP, FAB, ORFA , PGT



Harmon a function of Garages ""

- 188 B. A coference combatinamento la represada del gobierra y las purvenes que la Autodelinas leralignose y argunisació, numbro todos los terdoses superes desago.

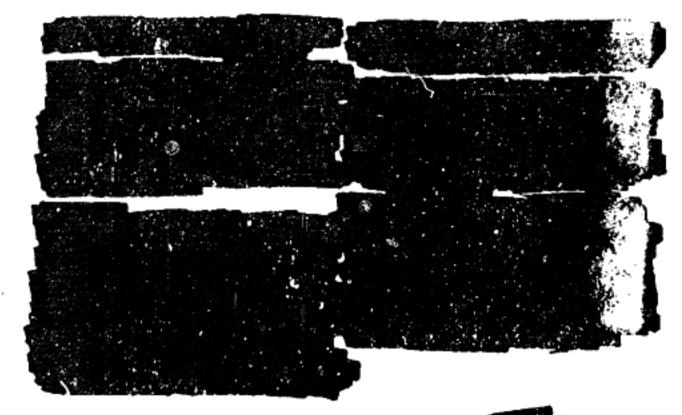
  A incorporar matematica e la Guerra Remoluciónida Popular arquilada y deligida par acustas organis Organisacionese. Remoluciónidas, país del muerca y mayores galpos de calción, sucre del muerca.
- À sprijer est restrete le helle restorant del hartige Public hargique, de El Safradas p Miguel de spatriple combinante,



DECAME ACTOR on fathe in areas EA UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA, POPULAR Y DEMOCRATICA ACUICA EL DIA DEL TRIUNFO PARA NUESTRO PUESEO

Generale, 28 de October de 1980.







Guerrilla communique in which the "EGP reveals the truth regarding the victorious attack on the Cotzal garrison and re-futes the lies of the Army." Contradicting Army spokesmen, the guerrilles claim to have killed 35 se 40 soldiers. In reprisel, "the Army of the rich and its North American, largeli and Somociata advisers" massacred 60 men, women, and children is that Indian town. "But with this genocidal attitude, the only thing they accomplish is heightening of the awareness of the people that POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY WAR IS THE ONLY PATH LEFT TO OLLOW ....



#### EJERCITO GUERRILLERO DE LOS POBRES

#### COMUNICADO DE PRENSA

EL EGP INTURNA LA VERDAD SCREE EL VICTORIOSO ATAQUE AL CUANTEL SS COTTAL Y REPUTA LAS MENTINAS DEL EJERCITO.

El EJERCITO GUTRASLIERO DE LOS PORRES -EGZ- En
forma e la France nacional a internacional y al Pué
ble guatematitato, sobre el esteque que victoriosamen
te lievaron a cobe trabajadores indigunas en armos del France Guerrillerò
Edgar ibarra, al lumes 18 de julio.

Ese die, a les 5:26 bores, nuestres fuerzas intrieres un <u>eteque de</u> <u>hostigamiente en gran escala</u> contra el Cuartel Militar de San Juan Cotzal, Departamento de El Quichi, en el cual habían entre 80 y 100 haibiles fuer, tetente armados, bejo el mendo de des oficiales guarantelisados y dos ex-ó-ficiales de la odiada guardia somociata.

Después de 20 minutes de intense enfrantamiente (reconocido publica-mente como el mayor habido entre el miército y las fuertas guerrillares), el fuego de fuellaria de muestros harbicos combatientes guerrillares la causó el enemigo las elgüentes bajás comprobedas:

- Murieron uno de los eficiales gueremeltecos (que el fud reconocido por el gobierne de Lures ente la imposibilidad de ocultario) y los dos ofi-ciales somociatas, que aparecien como miembros de la Guardia de Macien-da, tortutadores de oficio.
- . Entre 35 y 40 heibiles mustice.
- Entre 25 y 30 haibiles herides que han sido distribuidos en diferentes hospitales militares del país (Huehweterango y Guarenale).
- Ajusticiamos a dos elementos del poder local: Juan Rance Chamey y Demingo Rodrigues Chemay, guine y orejes del ejército.

Puestres fuetas no sufrieron ni una sola baja. Por seo el enemigo -ho ha podido presentar ni una sola arma capturada.

Peate les 07-33, quando ya nuse mas fuetras guerrillaras se hebían «
retivado, llegarem refuerros enemigos cransportados en helicopteros desde
el Cuertal de Chajul. Poto después le aviación comenzo a bombardaser elcentro y los alredadores del Pueblo y del cuertal, provocando canta comfy
eldo cue una bomba cayd en plemo cuertal, y los habital dispersona commo
ele aviación. El cuertal quedo prácticamente destruido y actualmente ha «
eldo casocupedo. Postariormente el ejército desató una faros y selvajo esescre contre la población civil, ante su incapacidad de golpear e las fuej
tes guerrilleres.

Le mercete e continuedo, contândose hasta el 31 de julio 60 muertos y desuperetidos, entre niños, eujeres, hombres adultos y ahcianos. Con ese cebarca sopresión, el sidroito de los ricos y aus associas nortesmericamos, termites y somociatas, craen que pedrán engañar el Pueblo y sielar al EGF de las grandas mases populares. Pere con esa extitud generida lo finise de las grandas esas populares. Pere con esa extitud generida lo finise dua hasen se acelerar la coma de conciencia de todo el Pueblo de que la GUERAS POPULAR REVOLUCIONARIA ES EL UNICO CAMINO QUE LE QUEDA y sumentar em integración a las files guerrillemas.

HASTA LA VICTORIA SIEGRE

EJERCITO GUERAILLERO DE LOS POBRES -£6#-

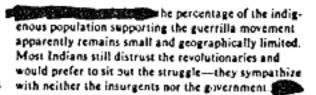
Custamala, 4 de agosto de 1980.





In Guatemala City and other areas, terrorist acts include assassinations, kidnapings, and bumbings. Uniformed personnel are attacked indiscriminately; particular individuals may be targeted for revenge because of specific acts of repression. A few businessmen have also been killed at random. The radicals hope these tactics will accelerate polarization and undermine the confidence of domestic and foreign companies and investors.

Indian Recruitment



Whether the giterrilla organizations can widen their appeal to the Indian masses depends to a significant degree on a variety of socioeconomic factors that are ending the isolation of the Indian communities and eroding their traditional lifestylet. This process is producing a less submissive generation of Indians. But the changes affecting the indigenous population do not necessarily produce revolutionaries. In fact, the decline of the old culture has been accompanied by a strong desire among young Indians to participate in the national mainstream. Economic opportunity could provide an outlet for that desire, while the lack of opportunity could become a major factor in the radicalization of Indian youths.



Guatemala possesses the resources to offer more social mobility to its poor. Concern over the potential for insurgent successes has caused the government to begin significant social and economic reform aimed at improving the living conditions of the lower classes. (u)

An economic downturn in 1979 and early 1980 brought on by rising prices of imports, a squeeze on credit, and the disruption of Central American trade is likely to cause a cutback in the government's reform program. Nevertheless, the economy is basically strong, and continuing high prices for most agricultural exports and the expected significant increases in oil production promise to ease the situation over the long term. (U)

So far, the country's rapidly growing middle class between 15 and 18 percent of the urban population sees little attraction in revolutionary activity. The main interests of working class youth also appear to be

See the appendix for a more detailed discussion of the socioeconomic changes affecting the Indian population. (U)







employment, education, and social mobility. If economic conditions decline significantly, however, the radical left would probably gain many new adherents, particularly among urban and rural youth. (U)

Current economic problems, therefore, threaten not only the stability of the urban sector but—by reducing tax and other revenues—the continuation of government-financed social welfare programs for rural areas. The Lucas government, aware of the potential difficulties and particularly concerned over agitation by leftist labor unions, raised minimum wages significantly in 1980, doubled the traditional Christmas bonus, and implemented other measures benefiting both urban and rural workers. Nevertheless, the antagonism of the authorities toward politically active unions, coupled with the murders of labor leaders and others by rightist death squads, undercut government efforts to gain good will. (u)

Repression and Reform



The ruling classes traditionally have viewed the naional government primarily as an instrument for maintaining the peace, providing minimal services, and allowing laissez faire capitalism to run its course. Even today, despite the new emphasis on social programs, the ratio of government expenditures to national income remains one of the smallest in Latin America. (U)

The Lucas regime, however, has initiated a significant break with the past. Although continuing to believe that prosperity in the private sector will ultimately benefit the poor, the government is investing in the public sector and making the other expenditures—at least partially because of the current business dentity. Budgeted public spending has risen from \$282 million in 1978 to \$418 million in 1980, while estimated and expenditures went up by \$91 million from 1978 to 1979—a major increase compared to the record of previous regimes. (U)

The government's programs and activities are highlighted by:

- The Social Action Plan, emphasizing employment and basic services in rural areas.
- A variety of reform measures including land distribution, wage hikes, and improved public relations.
- Armed forces' involvement in civic action and social welfare programs. (U)

#### The Social Action Plan

The government's main effort in the area of socioeconomic reform is embodied in its ambitious Social
Action Plan. Aimed primarily at the rural poor, the
plan intends to generate jobs and provide basic servitato
to the large segment of the population that has failed to
benefit from the economic progress of the past two
decades. On paper, the plan looks good, but about onethird of the proposed projects are still under study and
many of those already approved are bogged down in
the planning stages. The overall results may not be
apparent for several years and it is questionable
whether the government has the intention or the capacity to fully implement this far-reaching program. (U)

Government technocrats have warned that should or rent trends continue, conditions will have deteriorated further by the time President Lucas's term ends in 1982:

 More people will be suffering from malnutrition, which now affects 80 percent of children under five years of age.





- Illiteracy, now reaching 80 percent in some rural areas, will have increased.
- Unemployment, now at 30 percent, will have increased. (U)

The plan's goals, therefore, are to "quickly reorient state activity," emphasizing programs "to increase employment and income, provide basic services to impoverished communities, and improve administrative efficiency." Over the next two years, the plan budgets \$566.7 million for health, housing, education, and child nutrition, (u)

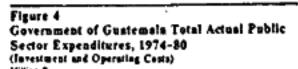
The Social Action Plan seems to be a pragmatic effort to gear new programs to local realities. For example, it deemphasizes hospitals and doctors, which provide services only to a small segment of the rural population, and stresses public health clinics staffed primarily by paramedics. Reversing previous policy, the government is also promoting birth control information and the distribution of contraceptives through these clinics. (U)

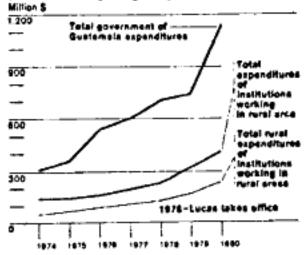
#### Other Gevernment Measures

A number of other government programs dovetail with the Social Action Plan and are a key to its success or failure. These include incentives to industries moving to the provinces, resettlement of Indians, higher minimum wages, and a stepped-up public relations campaign. Like the broader Social Action Plan, these programs are aimed primarily at improving the lot of the rural poor. (U)

A new decentralization law offers substantial tax breaks and other financial incentives to businesses that relocate plants outside Guatemala City. Government planners hope that as firms relocate in the provinces, employment opportunities will increase significantly and help ameliorate the sharp disparity between rural and urban income. (U)

The government has undertaken little land reform—in the traditional sense of breaking up large land holdings. Instead, the Lucas regime has focused on colonizing jungles in the Northern Transversal Zone with cooperative units that will receive technical/agricultural assistance as well as access to roads, markets, schools, and health clinics. (U)



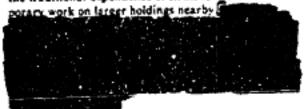


Surrey Agency for Internation Development

Unclassified

162 Fee C 61

A top priority is resettlement of Indians from the Western Highlands, where overpopulation and soil exhaustion are major problems. The administration claims that 22,000 titles have been granted during the past two years, but many obstacles remain. Uncontrolled deforestation may ruin the agricultural potential of the new lands, for example, while critics charge that the whole program is merely perpetuating the traditional dependence of small farmers on tem-



Low wages, traditional for agricultural workers, led to unprecedented work stoppages in Pacific coast plantations in February 1980. The authorities reacted with uncharacteristic restraint, and eventually decreed a minimum wage nearly three times higher than the





General Lucas personally distributing land titles to Indians resettled in the Northern Transversal Zone. (U)

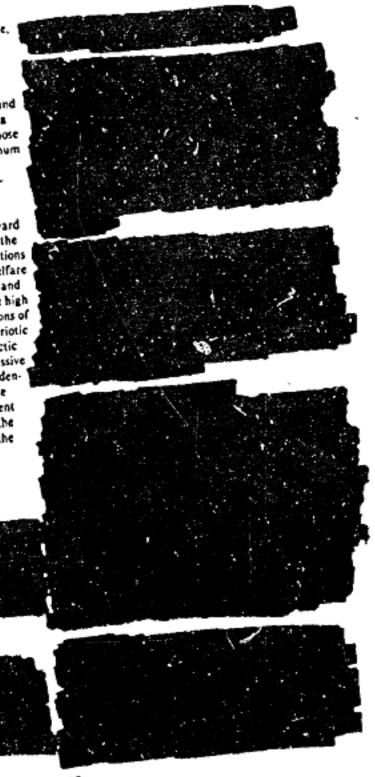




prévious rate for workers in cotton, sugarcane, coffee, and livestock—the main exports of agrobusiness. Wages for urban workers also were raised substantially. (U)

Some large landowners laid off workers, however, and others refused to meet the minimum wage, despite a public threat by the Labor Minister to prosecute those who refused to comply. Even if a nationwide minimum wage were instituted, workers' purchasing power would still continue to erode because of inflation—currently 13 percent and likely to increase.

Concerned over signs of widespread antipathy toward its policies both domestically and internationally, the government has initiated a nationwide public relations campaign emphasizing the benefits of its social welfare program and depicting soldiers as compassionate and nationalistic citizens. The government stresses the high percentage of Indian soldiers to discount allegations of atrocities against the Indians, and exalts as a patriotic rallying point the Maya Indian heritage. This tactic could be particularly effective because of the massive numbers of Guater alans who retain an Indian identity, and because some officials do maintain close relations with the indigenous population. President Lucas, for example, is intimately familiar with the Indians of his native Alta Verapez, and speaks the Ketchi language. (u)





Guatemalan Army public relations advertisement: "Let us maintain peace in Guatemala. Soldiers are men of the people. People like yourself. Who love and cherish Guatemala as you do. I am your brother. You are my brother. We are a single Guatemalan mos."





Reacting to international and domestic criticism of forced conscription, the Ministry of Defense issued new recruiting and pay regulations in July. Material benefits were raised, and now even include a monthly allotment to compensate families for the loss of a working member 14 Rightwing death squads often seek to make a psychological impact on the local populace by dumping the budies of their rictims along public roads.







#### Appendix

Cultural Change Among Guatemalan Indians and Its Impact on Guerrilla Recruitment



culture is experiencing a profound transformation as long-established attitudes and patterns of behavior are being altered by diverse factors:

- Traditional minifundia (small plot) agriculture is unable to provide adequate liveli...ids, thus intensifying dependence on the nation.
- Missionaries and catechists have the encept of social justice as well as understance fatalistic religious beliefs and rituals.
- The Indians have increasing communication with the outside world

These changes—guerrilla leaders reason—could produce a generation of Indian youth who will seek a better life by overthrowing the capitalist system.

But these changes could go either way; an expanding horizon does not necessarily produce revolutionaries, and, in fact, the decline of traditional culture has been accompanied by a strong desire among young Indians to enjoy the benefits of participation in national life. Whether Guatemala's socioeconomic system can accommodate changing Indian aspirations is an issue that will be resolved over time.

Cultural Challenges and Guerrilla Problems Radical left propaganda, an integral facet of the a , - :egy to legitimize the insurgency and gain foreign cupport, depicts Guatemala's Indians as a homogeneous mass being collectively oppressed. This stereotype ignores the linguistic and cultural diversity among Indians, as well as the economic progress enjoyed by a growing number of Indian merchants. Guerrilla progsgandists also give the inaccurate impression that all peasants are Indians. Although most of the rural populalation in the Western Highlands is indigenous, most of the peasants in the eastern zones are not. Furthermore, not all Indians are peasants; many are active and successful in commerce. Anthropological studies increasingly refer to an emerging indigenous elite in various locales. (U)

Indians generally consider themselves racially distinct from the dominant, Spanish-speaking Ladino population of Guatemala, but the distinction is primarily cultural rather than racial. The most obvious cleavies that of larguage; however, this also separates for dians from each other, since many Indian language; and dialects are spoken. In the same manner that each dialect is limited to a specific area or locality, the traditional cultural orientation of the Indian centers on his native community. This localism, with its particular code of behavior and set of beliefs, distinguishes the traditional Indian from the Ladino, who views himself as part of a wider Spanish-American culture with centers in Guatemala City and abroad. (u)

Ladino domination of the economic and governmental structures in the Vestern Highlands has been facilitated, in part, by the rural Indians' general lack of knowledge about the outside world. During recent decades, however, the Indians' isolation has been reduced by a host of factors including new roads, literacy campaigns, foreign missionaries, an increase in migrant labor, and the availability of transistor radios.





Guatematan guerrillas; many of shem apparently are Indiana.





These have brought a growing sophistication that, while making some Indians more accessible to insurgent appeals, has made others strive for personal economic advancement within the national mainstream.

(U)

The insurgents are attempting to take advantage of changing Indian aspirations by promising that a revolutionary government would bring about social and economic improvements that could never be attained under the present capitalistic system.

Indians takes the risk of joining the armed rebellion, the radical left must prove that it is capable of successfully challenging the armed forces militarily.

The left's task is compounded by a growing fragmentation within many indigenous communities, a result of culture changes that pit old values and practices against new social and economic aspirations. Although the attendant polarization has made some Indians increasingly susceptible to insurgent appeals, it also has reinforced the desire of others toward material benefits within the present political order. (U)

Over the last few decades, a major factor contributing to polarization among the Indians has involved traditional Indian religious organizations known as cofradias, whose power and influence have declined as indigenous participation in modern commercial activity has increased. In the past, the most prosperous Indians bore many of the heavy financial costs of the cafradias-including fiestes and rituals in bonor of patron saints-thus enabling these organizations to level wealth, promote group solidarity, and reaffirm traditional customs. Now, however, individual Indians are more likely to use their money for personal advancement, a reflection of the inroads made by modern Western culture Moreover, class divisions are emerging in some communities as wealthier Indians marry among themselves, thereby establishing an economic elite more likely to favor the status quo-

The reduction of the socioeconomic and religious significance of the cofradias has been accelerated by Protestant and Roman Catholic religious modernizers, who have attacked the system as idolatrous and wasteful. Primarily concerned with social justice rather than traditional religious practices these innovators work through native converts or lay catechists—usually assertive, literate youths—to focus the attention of the Indians on human rights and other issues. (U)



The Erusion of the Indian Economic Base

\*As EGP manifesto states: "Christians play as important role in the consciousness raising and organization of our people and have exade of their fault a generous force for the liberation of Gustemals.... Aware Christians should understand and believe that when proceful means to achieve justice have been exhausted, revolutionary violence is legitimate and just. In our covarry, one cannot be a Christian without being a revolutionary." Fidel Cautro himself made overtures to Christian militants in his 1971 proposals in Chile for "strategic alliances between Christians and Markista" and on other occasions. (u)





Despite the advances of Indian merchants, the marketing system keeps most Indians in an inflation practice by vesting control of native commerce large win Ladice hands. For exymple, the bulk of the agrantitural inside in the Western Highlands—the area where indigenous involvement in guerrilla groups has been marketing no nounced—are owned and farmed in small part of oy Indians. The produce, however, is bought and distributed in the Ladino-dominated market the marketing the Indians largely dependent on that segment of the population generally opposed to as y form of change. (U)

For the Indians, the pic sizm of the marketing system is exacerbated by the marketing of small parcels of land, which traditionally have supported the indigenous population. Now, however, increasing overpopulation, further subdivisions through inheritance, and the poor quality and meager productivity of the land have rendered the minifundia inadequate. (U)

Faced with the erosion of their traditional economic base and unable to secure employment near home, an estimated half-million Indians from the Western Highlands migrate each year to the Plantation Zone

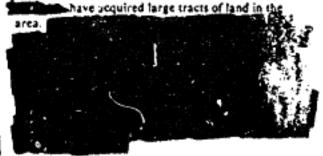


Gratemala's export economy—primarily sugar, cotton, and coffee—largely hinges on indigenous migrant workers, but high inflation is eroding the earnings from plantation labor. The extent of Indian dissatisfaction is illustrated by the massive work stoppages that swept across plantations in the Escuintla and Suchiteps.; sex departments in February and March of 1980, resulting in government decrees nearly iripling the minimum



Recognizing the potential for widespread unrest implicit in the economic plight of the Indians, the Guste-malan Greenment is conducting a large-scale program to resettle Indians in the jungles of the Northern Transversal Zone. Plans to expand the work begun Ly Maryknoll missionaries at Ixcan by creating cooperative units with access to schools, health clinics, technical assistance, and outside markets may founder, however, on the administrative inadequancies of the bureaucracy. (c)

Another serious problem is the dramatic rise in value of formerly worthless jungle land because of the discovery of oil in the zone and the building of the Transversal Road connecting newly opened lands with the Caribbean coast and the national road network. Ladino speculators and developers—





IN ANCIENT TIMES Moses gathered together the leaders of the people to lead them out of Egypt.

Biblical Citation: Exodus 3, 16

Our mission is to deliver the people from slavery.

TOOAY the poor must unite and work together to attain the kingdom.

They are taking Jacinso, WE MUST HELP HIM!

Translated excerpts from Comrade Christ (Cristian Compakera) a series of Christian revolutionary pemphlets using Biblical references to raise the opspiciousness of the people, particularly Protestant converts, and foster agitation for social justice.

Unclassified.









Controle Christ compares the suffering of the people of Israel under Egyptian bondage with the exploitation of Gusternalan peasants by referring to the Panzon mustacre:

IN ANCIENT TIMES God wanted, through Moses, to free His people from slevery.

We cannot bear this hard work any longer.

United we shall change this situation.

TODAY God does not want slavery and death for our brothers.

They killed more than 100 peasants in Panzos.

In the face of this, what must we do as Christians?

Now therefore, behold, the cry of the children of Israel is come unto me: and I have also seen the oppression wherewith the Egyptians oppress them. Come now therefore, and I will send thee unto Pheraoh, that thou mayest bring forth my people the children of Israel out of Egypt.

Exodus 3, 9-10

Unclassified.

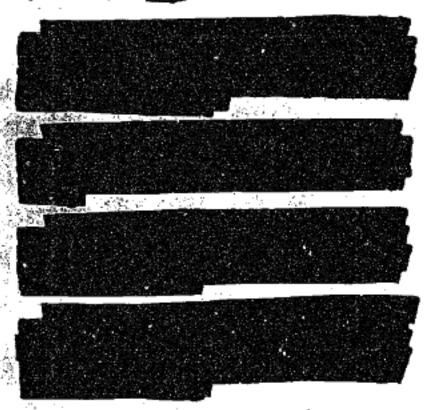






#### EL SALVADOR: Human Rights Abuses

A government security official claims that intimidation, political pressure, and corruption in the judicial system are ensuring continuing human rights abuses as well as the activity of extreme rightist death squads



Approved for Release Date \_\_\_\_\_AUG 1989

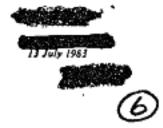




## El Salvador: Performance on Certification Issues

Interagency Intelligence Assessment

Approved for Release Bate Ball 1989

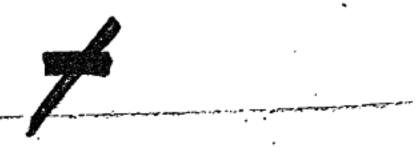




NIC M 83-10011

### EL SALVADOR: PERFORMANCE ON CERTIFICATION ISSUES

Information available as of 11 July 1963 was used in the properation of this Assessment.





#### KEY JUDGMENTS

The government of El Salvador has made continued progress on most certification issues during the past six months. Progress in achieving substantial control over the armed forces and prosecuting those responsible for the murders of six Americans has been marginal at best, however

Improvement has been most evident in the area of government reforms. Agrarian reforms have made steady advances, particularly in the distribution of land and titles to thousands of new beneficiaries.

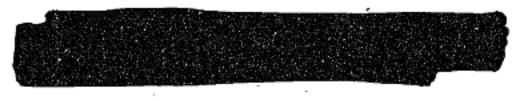
Recent banking laws also have completed a process begun in 1980 to reorganize financial institutions and reallocate credit to the general public.

Cooperation among moderate elements in the government has increased over the last six months, with an attendant erosion of extreme rightist influence. This has enabled the administration to step up the process of democratization, especially evident in the enactment of an amnesty law that has reduced the number of political prisoners by 70 percent. Other advances include the creation of a Peace Commission charged with seeking political reconciliation with the guerrillas and

Major weaknesses remain, however, in the government's ability to safeguard human rights, particularly in the countryside. Killings by rightwing death squads and elements of the armed forces continue. Efforts by the military high command to instill respect for human rights among the rank and file have had some effect in elite units, but little in poorly trained garrison units and civil defense forces

completing the draft of a new constitution

The cases involving the murder of the six US citizens have yet to reach trial stage because of continued legal and procedural bottlenecks in the weak criminal justice system. Conspirators in the killings of two





US labor advisers, moreover, continue to avoid prosecution following appellate court decisions to drop current charges until new evidence can be developed.





#### DISCUSSION

#### **Human Rights**

"Making a concerted and significant effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights." (Criterion for judging Salvadoran Gooernment's performance.) (U)

- 1. During the past six months, the Magana administration in El Salvador has continued to make progress on some human rights issues, particularly as evident in the recent implementation of the amnesty law however, the measurement of progress in El Salvador is a relative thing, complicated by abuses of prisoners before detention in a government facility and the use of violence by extremists against their perceived political opponents.
- 2. The insurgent war has intensified this year as the guerrillas have stepped up efforts to broaden their areas of control and inflict major damage on the country's already cripp'ed economy. The rate of combat deaths on both sides has increased, but the rate of civilian political deaths ' has not changed substantially. According to US Embassy reports, figures for the first six months of 1983 show a slight increase over those for the last six months of 1982—178 civilian political deaths versus 160. The average so far this year, however, is well below the monthly death rate of 217 for all of 1982. (See accompanying chart.
- 3. The trend toward improvement is also reflected in the recently enacted and swiftly implemented amnesty law. Since it went into effect in May 1983, the authorities have released more than 500 of the 733 political prisoners in jail at the time amnesty went into effect—guerrillas and labor leaders as well as leftist intellectuals suspected of subversion and detained under the emergency decree. Most of those released

had been held at the relatively modern Mariona Prison outside the capital

- 4. US Embassy officers visit the facility frequently and report that the prisoners are well fed and are veceiving excellent treatment, including access to schooling and rights to conjugal visits in private dormitories. In addition, US officials who recently visited the flopango Women's Prison indicate that more than half of its 92 political prisoners have been released under the amnesty. Conditions there are reported as good, and some of the common criminals stated they are denied privileges that are extended to political detainees.
- 5. We believe the government may extend the amnesty beyond its mid-July cutoff in an effort to attract political exiles and disenchanted members of insurgent groups inside the country. Despite the unex-

El Salvador: Insurgency-Related Civilian and Military Deaths, 1981-June 1983

Total Number of Civilian Deaths

Monthly Average Number of Military Killed or Wounded
[,400
[,200
[,000
],000

<sup>\*</sup>Political deaths are those that take place outside a most of combat and which clearly suggest a political motive—for example, civilians murdered because of suspected complicity with the insurgents. Civilians killed as a result of being cought in a crowdure or other multiary-related activities are classified as combat deaths.





Remark

pectedly high number of political prisoners who have benefited from the law, it reportedly has attracted so far only about 200 guerrillas and camp followers. Nevertheless, the president of the government's Hisman Rights Commission-which is currently investigating reported cases of abuse of civilians by both guerrilla groups and armed forces units and attempting to locate over 100 missing persons-appears optimistic that others will take advantage of the law. He notes that guerrillas are required only to sign a formal request for amnesty, and that they are not interrogated or required to provide details of their past actions. Like the released political prisoners, insurgents seeking amnesty are free to remain in the country or to leave. Meanwhile, the Amnesty Commission's recently established rehabilitation committee is assisting beneficiaties in finding work of in resettling on land belonging to the agrarian reform agencies. Those desiring to

leave El Salvador are offered free passports

6. Despite these and other efforts—including a massive publicity campaign—we believe that fear of reprisals from the extreme left or right will inhibit most guerrillas and political exiles from taking advantage of the amnesty. The government hopes that fair treatment of insurgents turning themselves in will spark additional defections, but this may be offset by accounts of former political prisoners of abuses before their internment.

7. These abuses apparently are continuing. According to the US Embassy, government and military officials disavow responsibility for actions employed by the Army in combat situations before prisoners are transferred to detention centers. The positive effects of the amnesty program could be further offset by recent death squad activity against some prisoners who had been released before the amnesty

#### Control of the Armed Forces

"Is achieving substantial control over all elements of its own armed forces." (v)

s reporting on control of the armed forces indicates that the performance of the

military remains mixed. The military is stepping up efforts to professionalize its ranks and instill respect for human rights. Nevertheless, the intensity of the guerrilla war—particularly recent massacres of captured soldiers—and its influence on domestic lawlessness probably have generated continued abuses by armed forces elements against the civilian population.

. 9. Military leaders are maintaining their efforts to reduce human rights violations within the armed forces. Moreover, reporting indicates more precision in the last six months in fire control during fighting in populated areas, particularly on the part of combat pilots and artillery units.

10. Improved fire discipline also has been noteworthy among US-trained infantry battalions that have been engaged in heavy counterinsurgency campaigns in San Vicente and Morazan Departments. According to US defense attache reports, troops moving into guerrilla base areas and occupied towns are treating local inhabitants with greater consideration.

11. Treatment of captured prisoners—whose numbers remain small—continues to improve. According to the US defense attache, the Army increasingly is treating wounded guerrillas and interrogating them humanely. They are then evacuated to San Salvador rather than being left in the hands of local commanders. Some of those captured have related the concern of guerrilla leaders over the superior performance of US-trained units and their ability to generate more positive attitudes among peasants toward the government.

12. In addition, the new Defense Minister has issued a human rights manual to all military units in the country. Similar guidelines have had only limited impact within the security forces over the past two years. Nevertheless, this action helps reinforce the commitment to curb abuses by field commanders and their troops

Door recordkeeping and lack of reporting within the

5<sup>1</sup>E1

THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O



military institution itself frequently reduce the availability of information. US officials have found that military personnel are regularly discharged from the service for human rights offenses and other criminal acts, pending trials in civilian courts. These cases cease to be the responsibility of the military and quickly become buried in the labyrinth of civil and criminal justice proceedings. In one eastern department, for example, US Embassy officials identified 17 civilian court cases involving former military personnel. All had been separated from the armed forces for serious crimes such as assault, rape, kidnaping, and murder. Most cases were still pending, although two had resulted in acquittals, and a few others in convictions.

14. Government efforts to investigate mass slayings that occurred last fall have stalled because of a lack of witnesses—a frequent problem that underscores the continuing climate of fear and polarization in El Salvador

-\* \*

は引き



15. Another widely publicized mass killing under investigation occurred in February 1983 in Sonsonate Department. According to US Embassy sources, at least 18 peasant farmers were shot in and around the farm cooperative of Las Hojas; there is one report that as many as 60 more may have been killed. According to peasant spokesmen, the victims were members of the National Salvadoran Indian Association who were targeted by local cattle ranchers following land disputes. Individual members of the local civil defense forces and some 200 regular troops led by an Army captain were involved. The captain was placed under military arrest in April pending further investigations by government prosecutors of charges that his departmental commander, Colonel Araujo, ordered the killings. He has since been released. Araujo has publicly admitted sending his troops to Las Hoiss on search and

destroy missions against "known subversives." According to US Embassy sources, civil defense personnel attached to Araulo's command have threatened witnesses with death, thus prompting peasant leaders to seek protection from the National Guard. The local Guard commander has promised to petrol the ludian cooperatives and provide them with weapons for self-protection.

ome military elements continue to engage in random acts of violence. Disappearances and unidentified bodies still are reported in areas controlled by specific units of the armed forces.



#### Progress on Reform

"Is making continued progress in implementing economic and political reforms, including land reforms." (v)

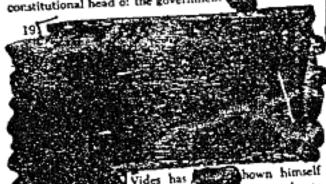
17. The Magana administration has made steady progress in economic, political, and land reforms during the last six months. This period has been characterized by increasing cooperation among the major parties in the government, reflecting a growing maturation of the still-fragile democratic system as well as the erosion of power of some extreme right elements.

18. The continuing movement toward reform was not affected by the recent power struggle in the military, which resulted in the resignation of Defense Minister Garcia in April. Although Garcia had been a primary force for moderation and had earned the enmity of extreme rightists for his support of reforms, his replacement by Ceneral Vides represented both the transition of power through established procedure and the continued dominance of the pragmatic mainstream of the officer corps. Furthermore, the impact





of the crisis in the military was defused by the intervention of President Magana, who, in requesting Garcia's resignation, asserted his civilian authority as constitutional head of the government



vides has hown himself cognizant of the need to reinforce the moderate policies of Magana—in part to satisfy US policy requirements—and we believe that the military under his command will continue to support the government's efforts to strengthen reforms

20. Neither factionalism in the military nor escalating insurgent attacks have deterred the armed forces from keeping agrarian reform on track. According to the Agency for International Development, as of 17 June there were some 194,000 beneficiaries in Phase I (redistribution of large landholdings to peasant cooperatives), while Phase III (land to the tiller) has benefited some 305,196 formerly landless peasants. Since October the government has exceeded most of its immediate goals with regard to title application and distribution. Applications for new titles, for example, have climbed from a cumulative total of 38,615 in October to 64,637 as of 17 June 1983. During the same period, cumulative distribution of permanent titles to Phase II properties has grown from 400 to 2,453, suggesting that changes made last year in management of the program are now paying dividends. While the government is still behird in its schedule for distributing provisional titles, the rate of distribution has increased markedly since January from a cumulative total of 34,674 to 42,415

21. Progress on land reform continues to be clouded by rumors and allegations of large-scale evictions of peasants by former landowners

 This number includes direct beneficiaries and their dependents based on a formula of six individuals per family

is about to undertake a survey to determine the number of illegal evictions, and it recently began a nationwide publicity campaign to discourage such actions. Meanwhile, US Embassy reporting indicates that the armed forces continue their efforts to return evictees to their new lands. As a result, any heretofore unreported evictions are now more likely to come to the attention of the authorities.

22. The ability of Magana to continue reforms in the face of rightist opposition has been reflected in his handling of economic issues. This spring, for example, the administration implemented the final step in reforming the banking system by offering up to 49 percent of the equity in nationalized banks to private investors, with limitations on the amount an individual investor can purchase. The offer capped a three-year struggle to take control of credit out of the hands of a few wealthy families. In a further sign that extreme rightwing influence is waning, the Assembly recently defeated a campaign by major coffee growers to weaken the powers of the National Coffee institute, thereby contributing to equitable returns for small producers

23. The inability of the far right to prevail on economic issues is mirrored in its overall reduction of power in the government during the past six months. In February a dispute in the Assembly concerning rule changes and a cabinet appointment sparked increased cooperation by moderate right and liberal deputies against obstructionist parliamentary tactics by far right leader D'Aubuisson and his party. This enabled President Magana to replace a rightwing minister with a moderate from a nongoverning political party, thereby reducing the share of power for D'Aubuisson's faction and strengthening executive leverage with the Assembly, Subsequent maneuvers by moderates succeeded in eliciting D'Aubuisson's public declaration to resign upon completion of the new constitution

# Elections and Negotiations

"Is committed to holding free elections at an early date and, to that end, has demonstrated ... good-faith efforts to begin discussions with all major political factions in El Salvador." (U)

24. Planning for elections has been hampered by partisan differences over posts to be contested and the eligibility of candidates, as well as disruptive changes in the electoral timetable. Nevertheless, the US Emi



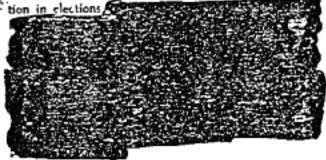


bassy reports that the major parties in the government have informally agreed to hold the presidential balloting on 13 November. A major hurdle, however, will be the promulgation of the constitution, without which an electoral code cannot be developed nor the structure of a new government determined.

25. Other problems such as funding and organization for the electoral contest finally are being addressed by the five-man Election Council. Although the Council remains insistent on devising a new registration system before November, some political leaders now acknowledge that such a program almost certainly is not feasible. Officials of the rightist National Republican Afrance and the liberal Christian Democratic Party, for example, recently have indicated that they will accept open registration—such as existed during the March 1982 elections—for the sake of expedience.

26. Open registration may inspire postelection charges of fraud among partisan groupings, but it should help encourage another large turnout on the part of voters unable or unwilling to return to specific municipalities as would be required with formal registration. Turnout will still be determined to a considerable extent, however, by the ability of the five guerrilla factions to coordinate their efforts to sabotage the balloting more effectively than in March 1982

27. The government's Peace Commission reportedly has made recent contacts with political spokesmen for the insurgent alliance in an effort to determine their interest in the amnesty program and participa-



28. We believe, however, that efforts to generate positive leftist interest in the balloting are likely to prove ineffective. The insurgents continue to reject the electoral process in favor of negotiations leading to a

power-sharing arrangement. Having increased their military pressure, the insurgents now are engaged in major diplomatic lobbying for a dialogue with the governments of El Salvador and the United States.

#### Murders of US Citizens

"Good-fatth efforts to investigate murders of six US citizens and bring to justice those responsible for those murders." (U)

29. The case of the five National Guardsmen charged with killing four US churchwomen in 1980 has again been set back by judicial procedures. A lower court decision to begin trial proceedings was overturned this spring by an appellate court, which cited irregularities in the presentation of physical evidence. Technically, this only postpones an inevitable jury trial and allows prosecutors more time to

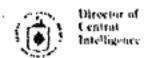


30. Two other National Guardsmen have confessed to murdering two US representatives of the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) in 1981 and are due to stand trial following an appellate review of the evidence. The court, however, has rejected formal requests by the Attorney General to prosecute two other participants in the crime, Lt. Lopez Sibrian and businessman Hans Christ. According to US Embassy sources, the government has one year to introduce new evidence or the case will be officially closed. Reporting indicates that the Magana administration is pressing for prosecution and probably will appeal to the Supreme Court.

31. Lopez Sibrian, meanwhile, remains on active duty but in administrative detention and is not allowed to travel outside the country

Another conspirator, Captain Eduardo Avila, remains in hiding subject to arrest as a murder suspect and Army deserter.









# El Salvador: Performance on Certification Issues

... Special National Intelligence Estimate

Approved for Release











## EL SALVADOR: PERFORMANCE ON CERTIFICATION ISSUES

Information available as of 13 January 1983 was used in the preparation of that Estimate



---

THIS ESTIMATE IS ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### THE NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE BOARD CONCURS.

The following intelligence organizations participated in the preparation of the Estimato:

The Central Intelligence Agency; the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security
Agency; and the Intelligence organization of the Department of State

#### Also Participating:

The Assistant Chief of Stalf for intelligence, Department of the Army
The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy
The Assistant Chief of Stalf, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force
The Director of Intelligence, Meadquarters, Marine Corps



#### KEY JUDGMENTS

During the past six months we have seen signs of modest progress in some areas, and no signs of backsliding on the part of the government or the military in their commitment to improve the human rights situation and reinforce democratic institutions in El Salvador. Nevertheless, positive efforts by the government in all areas continue to be bindered by deep-scated problems.

The government has made limited progress on human rights issue in the past six months, although in at least one area—the rate of civilian deaths—the improvement has been substantial. Other positive trends, such as good treatment of political prisoners, remain overshadowed by a virtually nonfunctional criminal justice system that has proved unable to indict and prosecute the accused.

Although some progress has been made in curbing abuses by the armed forces. El Salvador continues to have serious problems in this respect. Major problem areas remain the lack of fire control in populated combat zones and arbitrary violence committed by unsupervised security forces. Nevertheless, the military has increased efforts to educate and discipline subordinate officers and troops, and intelligence support has resulted in more selective targeting. In addition, replacement of a few communders has been followed by a subsequent improvement in the human rights records of their units. Moreover, before launching operations some field commanders reportedly take received specific instructions to respect the rights of the local civilian population and to take guerrilla prisoners. They increasingly have adhered to these orders in operations of the past six months.

The government has demonstrated advances in political and economic programs, particularly in Phase III of the agrarian reforms, and the parties have shown a willingness to cooperate on major issues. A unity pact signed by the major parties has led to establishment of political and human rights commissions and a new Central Elections Council. A new constitution is scheduled to be completed this spring, and presidential elections are scheduled for March 1984.

The government continues its interparty discussions on reconciliation On the issue of negotiations, the positions of all government and





military elements have coalesced against guerrilla terms for dialogue, but they will discuss a role for the guerrillas in the ongoing political process. San Salvador has renewed offers to the left to compete in elections and is drafting an amoesty law to help convince leftists to end the fighting. The government leaves the door open for possible informal talks to that end

The killers of the US churchwomen have been identified, indicted, and have been remanded for trial in civilian criminal courts. There is no evidence of higher level complicity in these murders. Two members of the National Guard have confessed to killing two US representatives from the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) and the president of the Salvadoran land reform institute. They have been ordered to stand trial. However, the three accused authors of these crimes—two military officers and a businessman—remain free



#### DISCUSSION

I. The latelligence Community has attempted during the post six months to broaden its coverage of El Salvadors, thorts to meet qualifications for continued aid set forth by the US Congress.



#### Human Rights

US Congress criterion for judging Salvadoran Covernment's performance: "Making a concerted and significant effort to comply with interestingolly recognized human rights."

- 2 Overall, the Solvadoran Government has made limited procress on human rights issues in the past six months relative to the period covered in the last report, although in at least one area—the rate of civilian deatis—the improvement has been substantial. Given the virtually nonfunctional criminal justice system in El Solvador, the standard for measuring progress in this regard is chalve.
- 3 The government's record on treatment of prismers, however, is good. Those abuses that do occur, it would be process of accest and not during detention. For example, the government claims to have under detention approximately 800 political prisoners. We know that some 700 are housed at the relatively modern Mariona Prison outside the capital. These prisoners range in status from captured guerrillas to leftis, intellectuals suspected of a leversion.

they are well led and receive excellent treatment, including occess to schooling, use of an industrial shop, and rights to conjugal visits in private dorinitaries

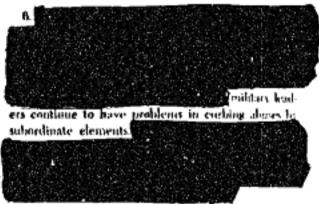
4 The government is attempting to expedite trial proceedings for political prisoners and is drafting a new annesty law that will further help in reducing the

number of detainees. The establishment of an annests commission also is being considered to overse the broader issue of assimilating guerrilla defectors into the political and economic mainstreams as one obase of a democratic solution to the insurpoint was A seven member human rights commission was appointed accord December, charged with formulating an assistational inscinantian that will promote and protect human rights.

5. The insurgent war has intensified since July, and the rate of combat deaths on both sides has increased. The rate of civilian political deaths, however, has continued to decline markedly. The manthly average of political deaths in 1981 was about 510, but for 1982 it dropped to 217—a decrease of 57 percent Succeptly the death rate has dropped more than 30 percent from that of the first six months of 1982

#### Control of the Armed Forces

"Is achieving substantial control over all elements of its own armed forces."



 For example, the general staff remains brackineffective in promoting fire control among combat units, although some improvements have been made over the last als months.

on the part of some Salvadoran commanders during

\* Political destites and those that take place autists a now of combat and which clearly suggest a political matter, for example civilians amedican's because it suspected complicity with the most posts. Civilians hilled as a result of being couple in a condition of the political political activities are destition of the condition of the political activities are destition or combat depth.



tembardments and here-scale success quainst generally suggested described and property. In some histories increases the distinction between combutant and magambalant can become blorged

alten include unarmed insurgent support personnel, camp followers, and innocent civilians trapped in the battle zone.

- A The tennous and often nonevistent control of senior officery over elements of the paramiditary security forces and civilian irregulars is a contaming came for exacern Reporting on human rights violations by inditary personnel largely reflects the excesses of flasse small rand-based constabulary forces. In indistrel areas expectably, where lawlessures is a way of life, semiliterste personnel led by a corporal or a serge-ant all too often assume the roles of proscentor, judge, and executioner
- 9 Senior military leaders, however, are continuing their efforts to overcome lamman rights along a Over the last six months, members of the high command have stepped up visits to posts in the interior couplestizing to subsectionate officers the necessity of disciplining troops guilty of alayers. The high command appears increasingly concerned that combat officers set a good enough for their troops. The replacement of a few commanders has been followed by a subsequent inconvenient in the human rights record of their units.
- 10. Defense Minister Garcia continues to take a leading rule in curbing military abuses. In October 11242 be ordered a conference in San Salvador of acarly 300 local communiters—exsentially all enlisted personnel—and reaffirmed the high command's committeent to busine rights and the penalties for committing obsers.
- 11. Nevertheless. Garcia's efforts to discipline and educate the military have shown some positive, although undramatle, results. Before launching an operation, some field commanders reportedly have received specific instructions to respect the rights of the local civilian population and to take guerrilia prisoners. They increasingly have adhered to these orders in operations of the past six months. They continue to take prisoners and interrogate them in a more professional manner.

#### Progress on Reform

"Is making continued progress in implementing essential economic and political relative including land referen."

All avoidable infomation indicates that the government has made procress in some areas of political and evanuum actionbut has accomplished little in others.

- 13. The function of government remains hangs and by continuing tensions between the major parties increasing assertiveness by President Magana, bowever, has forestabled the kind of deadlocks that presided in the first months of his administration. Thus, despite periodic flarences within and amount the description cal groundists, maderates and landfiners have been able to fend off crises through companying.
- 1.1. The ability of the parties to cooper to on one key issues was underscored by the sharing in Argust of the "Pact of Apareca"—a unity document in which the major parties pledged to cooperate on political, social, and geomonic reforms. As stipulated by the agreement, human rights and political common ways since have been formed and are functioning with the latter setting a formal functable for drafting and natifying a new constitution by early 1981 and wherluling presidential elections for March 1984. The formation of a peace commission, however remains mired in partison contract by over its composition and mission. It reportedly will be formed by February, but Magana now envisions it as merely a subcommittee of the political commission.
- 15. Problems with forming the peace commission have been eaused largely by intransigence on the part of the extreme right, led by Assembly President D'Aubuisson. His tactics, however, have brought maderates closer together in an effort to limit his influence hile the evalition ansemment remains vulnerable to partisan in-fighting, the overall trend points to increasing progress in poles formulation and implementation.
- 16. The military remains the key to stability in Sur-Salvador and continues to support the Magnesia admin-





istration. Magana's efforts to effect some degree of companies have enabled the high command to reduce its involvement in civilian political battles over the last six months. Despite the recent dispate within the astronomy. The armed forces will remain the pro---s force for mederation. Should a change to the Orleanse Ministry take place to the next few munths—as now appears probable the officer corps will again select a programatist to assume the postfolio-

17. While escalation insurgent attacks have put new strains on the economy, they have not deterred the aroust forces from keeping the agrarian reform process on track. On balance, the relationship between the peasant organizations and the military has improved, and the land reform process in recent mouths has not met with the kinds of setbacks and contrevers; that occurred following the March election, when former landowners illegally evicted several thousand peasant beneficiaries.

13. Process in Plane III fland to the tilleri has been purticularly apparent since an Army colonel was appointed to head its administration and a top prosent leader was named to the presidential commutes over-seeing legislative action on land reform.

In El Salvador, 1,980 applications for head titles were submitted in August and September, more than three times the figure (454) for the previous two months

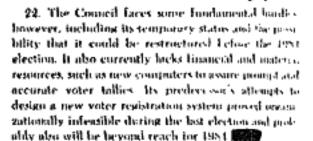
 Such increases also are attributable to a government publicity compains to inform climble recipients of benefits and procedures. As of 1 October, applications for new titles since the beginning of the seform program totaled 38,6151 her, the government reportedly has set the goal of any additional 22,000 new applications by the end of March 1083 Comments and the 11,000 new applications had been received by year's end, indicating that government efforts are on track. Meanwhile, as of 1 October, 32,952 provisional titles had been distributed. The government hopes to increase this figure by an additional 14,000 by the end of March 1983; but by year's end the total had increased by only 1.722, suggesting that the government is well behind in reaching that good. In addition, 157 permanent land titles were granted under Pluse III during the past six months, bringing the total jugatier of permanent titles granted to more than 40%-

#### Elections and Negotiations

"Is committed to holders free elections at an early date and, to that end, has demonstrated good-faith efforts to begin discussions with air major political factions in El Salvador."

20 The soverment and military appear commuted to holding presidential elections on schedule to Morch 1984. During a special please; session a November, the constituent assembly appointed a new Central Elections Conneil to oversee the electronic process. The five political parties represented to the assembly each have one onember and one alternatively on the Conneil. The president of that body elected by his colleagues—represents the moderate Democratic Action party, which currently holds as posts in the provisional government.

- 21 The Connell is charged primarily with
- Drafting a new electoral law
- Preparing a new voter registry
- Authorizing political parts satisation
- Promoting the election process
- -- Regulating its own internal functions



23. National interest in the 1994 election, scans while, is already evident in the attempts of sew more to organize. To the disadvantage of D'Asbaissee a conservative splinter party has enserted with considerable private funding and has successfully a systemative with well over the required 3,000 signatures. Two fieldsling center-right groups and one left of center party also plan to participate in 1964.

24. The government and the militars are willing to make some attempts at reconciliation with the left before the presidential election. The Magain administration repeatedly has stated its policy of allowing leftest parties to register, empages, and took





istration Magana's efforts to effect some degree of homographic base enabled the high consumed to reduce its involvement in civilian political battles over the last six months. Despite the recent dispute within the mile or the last six months are the armed forces will remain the protest force for moderation. Should a change in the Delense Ministry take place in the next few months—as new appears probable. The officer corps will again select a pragmatist to assume the portfolio.

17 While esculation imargent attacks have put new strains on the economy, they have not deterred the armed forces from keeping the naturian reform process on track. On balance, the relationship between the process to opening has improved, and the land reform process to recent moulds has not met with the kinds of setbacks and controvers; that occurred following the March electron, when former landowners illegially existed several thousand person beneficiaries.

particularly apparent since an Army colonel was appointed to bend its administration and a top peasant leader was named to the presidential commutee over-seeing legislative action on land retorm.

In El Salvador, 1,380 applications for land titles were submitted in August and September, more than three

times the figure (454) for the previous two months **T** 

15 Progress in Place III (land to the tiller) has been

19 Such increases also are attributable to a government publicity campaign to inform climble recipients of benefits and procedures. As of 1 October, applications for new titles since the beginning of the reform program totaled 38,615 her, the government reportedly has set the goal of an additional 22,000 new applications by the end of more than 11,000 new March 1983. applications had been received by year's end, indicating that government effects are on track. Meanwhile, as of 1 October, 32,852 provisional titles had been distributed. The government hopes to increase this figure by an additional 14,000 by the end of March 1989, but by year's end the total laid increased by only 1,722, suggesting that the government is well behind in reaching that goal. In addition, 157 permanent land titles were granted under Phase III during the past six months, bringing the total number of permanent titles. granted to more than 400 (1986)

7

#### Elections and Negotiations

"Is committed to holding free elections at an early date and, to that end, has demonstrated good-faith efforts to begin discussions with air major political factions in El Salvador."

20 The government and military appear commuted to holding presidential elections on schedule in March 1984. During a special plenary session as November, the constituent assembly appointed a sess Central Elections Conneil to oversee the electronic process. The five political parties represented in the assembly each bave one member and one alternatively on the Conneil The president of that both elected by his colleagues—represents the moderate Democratic Action party, which currently holds no posts in the provisional government.

- 24. The Conneil is chanced primarily with
- Drafting a new electoral law
- Preparing a new soler registry
- Authorizing political party activities
- Proporting the election process
- Besoluting its own internal functions
- 22. The Council faces some fundamental hardishowever, including its temporary status and the productive that it could be restructured before the 1981 election. It also currently locks financial and material resources, such as new computers to assure prompt and accurate voter tables. Its predict son's attempts to design a new voter registration system proved organizationally infeasible during the lost election and probably also will be beyond reach for 1984.
- 23. National interest in the 1984 election mean while, is already oviders in the attempts of new party to organize. To the disadvantage of D'Aubaissee a conservative splinter party has emerged with considerable private funding and has successfully constant with well over the required 3,000 signatures. Two fleelying center-right groups and one left of center party also plan to participate in 1981.
- 24. The government and the militars are willing to make some attenuity at reconciliation with the left before the presidential election. The Magaza administration repeatedly has stated its policy of allowing leftest parties to register, campaign, and field



candidates for office. Nevertheless, government and unlitary leaders of all stelles reject any proposals for responsibilities nimed at achieving a power-sharing arrangement outside the nagoing political process he live parties in the assembly case debated the issue and appear to agree on three major points.

- Disloying and/or negotiations at the initiative of the left are unacceptable.
- The left must compete for power in democratic elections.
- Any talks promoted by the government should have as their only objective the puritespation of the left in elections or its surrender.

25. The left's negotiation efforts have been largely propagated by the left seeks to regain lost support—characterily and internationally—by portraying itself as the more legitimate governing alternative to the civil-military power structure in San Solvador. The Marxist-Leninist unijority of the assurgant alliance views negotiations as a means of undermining the unity of the government and the military, while also buying time for the guerrillus to strengthen their political and authory organizations. Even the concept of power sharing—totally unacceptable to guerrilla hardiners—is perceived by the less documents as a temporary phase before final victory.

2h. Nevertheless some leftist elements—such as Guillerma Ungo and his small cotorie of mederate socialists—are succeedy interested in bining the electoral process and may be considering the possibilities for arranging a separate neace with San Salvador.

The fundamental goals of the government and the Marakst-Leninist insurgent leadership appear tricconcilable if elections take place, therefore, they are likely to be held once again in an atmosphere of violence.

#### Murders of US Citizens

"Coocl-fulth efforts to investigate murders of six [US citizens] and bring to justice those respansible for those murders."

23.(

29. The five National Guard marriers account to the slayings of loss US charefuscomen have set tage to trial. Court-appointed defense attorneys routinely bave appealed the presiding indge's order to beautiful proceedings on the basis of the available explane. The appeal process is likely to be completed by the end of January and will determine whether the total begins promptly or must be postgreed product or further investigation.

the witner has implied that the jurior sergeant accurat of planoling and directing the killings might have not sorgested they were under "higher orders," premounts to elicit the cooperation of his peers



32. Two members of the National Count have confessed to killing two US representatives from the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) and the president of the Solvadoran Lord reform institute. They have been ordered to stand trial. The three accused authors of the crime—militars officers 14. Lopez Sibrian and Captain Arila and bushnessman Hans Christ—remain free

59. The whereshouts of Captain Avila and Haro Christ are unknown. Christ fled in 1981 to Mirani, where he was detained by US authorities pendage extradition to El Salvador on criminal charges. Charges were dropped by the Salvadoran Concennent for lock of evidence and with them the request to extradition. Christ may have left the United States for





Empe or South America. Captain Avila, meanwhile, ited the country in September following his polygraph by FM officials in San Salvadar. A civilian justice official indicates that Captain Avila's uncle is one of the most rewestal members of the Supreme Court and has work—to block formal indictment proceedings against his nephew

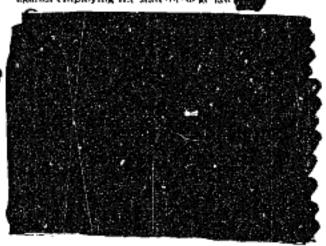
34 The case of Lt. Lopez Sibrian, who is currently on active duty, has underscored the continuing weak-nesses of the judicial process. He was twice ordered released from military, detention by two civilian judges, even though the evidence against him was fountdable.

this release for lack of sufficient

this release for hick of sufficient evidence was a "travesty" of justice, and a senior military officer has alleged that the civilian judges were intimidated and bribed by rightwing eleasents.

35 Senior government and military offstials are pressing the Salvadoron indicinry to reserve the release order and renew total proceedings. The high command has dealed Lopes Sibrian permission to leave the

country, and the government has appealed the release by hower court judges and expects a decision was a fittle appeal tall, one government with attempt to employ Decree 307 (state-of-sleec law) and detain him under the terrorism clause for his role in a political crime suspent a public official. Success in this effort will depend on the judgment of the Supreme Court, which correctly required employing the state-of-sleec law.





# Department of State

87-AH COPY-81 \$5-88 PRS-B 5P-82 CA-BI MCT-83 CCS-PE PA-83

TELEGRAM

R #423161 MAY 45 FM #815 CHIVA CHIVA PN TO F815 WASHINGTON DC USCINCSO QUARRY HTS PH//ILW/SCJ2/SCIO// FOIS LONDON UK AMEMBASKY SAN SALVADOR ES INFO COMNAVFORCARIB RUDSEVELT HOADS PR CORATHPSYOFGROUP FT BRAGG NC//SB// USAF 60/DOL HOWARD AFB PN AFOST DET 721 HOWARD AFB PH//140// COR 478TH ME GP FT CLAYTON PN NAVSTA PANAMA CANAL RODMAN PN COR 1830 INF BDE FT CLAYTON PN STORAGE CENTER FOIS WASHINGTON DC FBIS LONDON UK//DW// NAVOPINTCEN SUITLAND MO NAVSECGRUACT GALETA ISLAND PN SECSTATE WASH DC//FOR ARA/CEN/ES// USCOMSOL ANT DIA WASHINGTON DC ACCT FBPA-EWOK

UNCLAS EP/BBC

EL SALVADOR: SOLDIER ADMITS TO KILLING U.S. CITIZEN

PA\$82118 .

SAN SALVADOR LA PRENSA GRAFICA IN SPANISH 7 MAY 83 PP 4. 87

EMERTIA SUBSERGEAUT JOSE DESPOSORIO'LOPEZ GARCIA HAS TAKEN RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATH OF 32-YEAR-OLD U.S. CITIZEN MICHAEL DAVID KLINE, WHO WAS KILLED ON 13 OCTOBER 1982 IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF GOTERA.

THE REPORT ON HOW THE CRIME TOOK PLACE SAID THAT MICHAEL DAVID KLINE WAS TRAVELING ON A BUS TO SAN FRANCISCO GOTERA WHEN SOLDIERS AT A CHECKPOINT STOPPED THE BUS FOR INSPECTION. THE U.S. CITIZEN, HOWEVER, WAS UNAWARE OF WHAT WAS HAPPENING AND DID NOT GET OFF THE BUS

U. S. CITIZEN, HOWEVER, WAS UNAWARE OF WHAT WAS MAPPENING AND DID

NOT GET OFF THE BUS.

THE SUBSERGEANT ORDERED THAT KLINE BE REMOVED FROM THE BUS AND
THAT HE REMAIN WITH THE TROOPS. HE THEN ORDERED THE BUS TO MOVE ON,
WHILE KLINE WAS TO TAKEN AWAY IN ANOTHER VEHICLE.

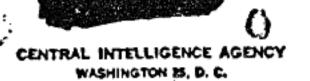
ACCORDING TO SUBSGY LOPEZ GARCIA'S REPORT, MICHAEL DAVID
ACCORDING TO SUBSGY LOPEZ GARCIA'S REPORT, MICHAEL DAVID
KLINE SUDDENLY RUSHED TOWARD ONE OF THE SOLDIERS TO GRAB HIS RIPLE,
SO THE SUBSERGEANT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY SOLDIERS HECTOR ANTONIO
THE SUBSERGEANT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY SOLDIERS HECTOR ANTONIO
URBINA REYES AND CRISTOBAL GARCIA, ALL THREE MEMBERS OF THE
URBINA REYES AND CRISTOBAL GARCIA, ALL THREE MEMBERS OF THE
ARMED FORCES COMMANDO TRAINING CENTER. THEY WERE SERVING AS
GUARDS FOR A RADIO RELAY STATION IN EL LLAND DE SANTIAGO, IN
THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAN FRANCISCO GOTERA, MORAZAN DEPARTMENT.
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, WHICH MAD REQUESTED THAT THE
INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE INCIDENT BE EXPANDED, TOOAT REQUESTED A COPY
OF THE SUBSERGEANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT ON HOW THE CRIME OCCURRED. THE
AUTOPSY ON THE BODY OF MICHAEL DAVID KLINE ON 14 OCTOBER, AFTER
AUTOPSY ON THE BODY OF MICHAEL DAVID KLINE ON 14 OCTOBER, AFTER
INDICATED THAT HE SUSTAINED BULLET WOUNDS FROM A G-3 RIEFLE.
INDICATED THAT HE SUSTAINED BULLET WOUNDS FROM A G-3 RIEFLE.
AND FRANCISCO GOTERA, MORAZAN DEPARTMENT. THE SUBSERGEANT
AND THE TWO SOLDIERS WHO WERE ACCOMPANYING HIM ARE BEING MELD IN THE
AND THE TWO SOLDIERS WHO WERE ACCOMPANYING HIM ARE BEING MELD IN THE

GOTERA PRISON.

ENDALL) 7 MAY

EOT

Approved for Release Date 25 JUN 1984



SBE BES.

REC 33

The second secon

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT:

1. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, dictator of the Dominican Republic until he was assassinated on 30 May 1961,

There are indications that be sought, through his representatives, to approach members of the U.S. Congress for favorable legislation with respect to sugar quotas and allotments. Some information was reported recently by reporter Tad Stulc in the New York Times.

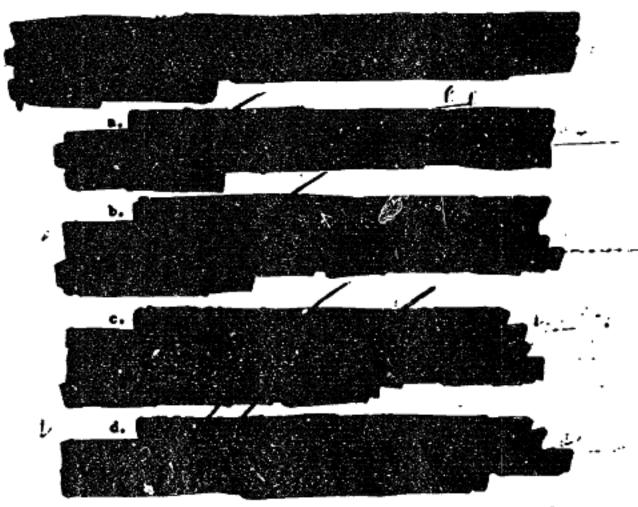
ENCLOSUR!

place ce 58-5205 [UUSULI-US: Programma]

15 AUG 5 146.

Date 27 NUVYY
Approved for Release
Date 1 Egg 1985





4. It is requested that any correspondence on this matter be handled through liaison.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR (PLANS):







OGC 77-4483 13 July 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

VIA:

Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

1 5 JUL 1977

FROM:

Anthony A. Lapham

General Counsel

SUBJECT:

Use of the CIA Act of 1949, As Amended, to Improve

Access to the U.S. for Refugees and Dissidents

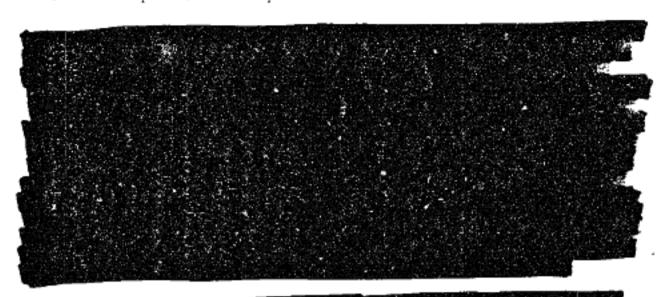
from Countries with Repressive Human Rights Policies

REFERENCE:

Your Memo to Gen. Counsel, dtd 26 May 77

1. Action Requested: None; information per your request.

2. Background: You asked that I review section 7 (formerly section 8) of the CIA Act of 1949, as amended (Tab A), with an eye toward using the provisions of that section to bring into the U.S. refugees and dissidents from countries with repressive human rights policies. That section provides that when the permanent residence in the U.S. of an alien is "...in the interest of national security or essential to the furtherance of the national intelligence mission . . . \* the alien and his immediate family may be admitted with the concurrence of the DCI, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Immigration The legislative history of this section states that it shall allow admission of ...aliens whose intelligence potential has proven of the highest value to the national security . . . . " (Tab B) This requirement has been narrowly construed on at least one occasion, by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In November 1975, a former IaNS Commissioner, General Chapman, indicated to former DCI Colby that, while the Agency's requests often emphasize the excellent past services of an alien, the law stresses the future benefits to be derived, and that those benefits should be established whenever possible (Tab C). Their position carries substantial weight, for without the concurrence of the Commissioner of Immigration this section may not be invoked at all.



3. Recommendation:

the proper exercise of the authority is confined to situations in which the admission of an alien not only recognizes past services, but wherever possible promises future benefits to the national security or intelligence mission.

Anthony A. Lapham

Attachments
Tabs A thru E

34-3°

performance of the Agency's functions or to the scentity of its activities. 15

Sec. 6. In the interests of the security of the foreign intelligence activities of the United States and in order further to implement the proviso of section 403(d)(3) of this title that the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure, the Agency shall be exempted from the provisions of section 654 of Title 5,11 and the provisions of any other law which require the publication or disclosure of the organization, functions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency: Provided, That in furtherance of this section, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall make no reports to the Congress in connection with the Agency under section 947(b) of Title 5,25

SEC. 7. Whenever the Director, the Attorney Ceneral, and the Commissioner of Immigration shall determine that the entry of a particular olien into the United States for permanent residence is in the interest of national security or essential to the furtherance of the national intelligence mission, such alien and his immediate family shall be given entry into the United States for permanent residence without regard to their inadmissibility under the immigration or any other laws and regulations, to other failure to comply with such laws and regulations pertaining to admissibility: Provided, That the number of aliens and members of their immediate families entering the United States under the authority of this section shall in no case exceed one hundred persons in any one fiscal year.

#### **APPROPRIATIONS**

Sec. 8. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, sums made available to the Agency by appropriation or otherwise may be expended for purposes necessary to carry out its functions, including—

(1) personal services, including personal services without regard to limitations on types of persons to be employed, and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere; health-service programs as authorized by section 150 [now section 7901] of Title 5;<sup>42</sup> rental of news-reporting services; purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, cryptographic, duplication and printing machines, equipment and devices, and radio-receiving and radio-send-

Subsection 5 (a) (6) provide . for the cost of properties and transporting to their former homes in the United States the remains of an officer or emplayee and of the members of his family who may die abread, and for the ordinary costs of interment. [Section 911 (8), Foreign Service Act.]

Subsection 5 (a) (7) provides for the costs of travel of new appointers and their dependents from their place of actual residence abroad to their place of employment by the Agency, and saleguards are added to provide for reimbursement to the United States if the employee does not remain with the Government for a minimum period of 12 months. This provision is included to permit the Agency to recruit foreign nutionals abroad where American personnel is not available (particularly in the field of translation). and only experienced foreign national language experts are qualified to perform the required duties.

Subsection 5 (b) provides for allowances similar to those given to Foreign Service officers and employees, including living quarters allowence, cost-of-living allowances, extracrdinary expenses and others. These allowances are controlled by regulations prescribed by the President, (Secs.

901 (1) and 901 (2), Foreign Service Act.)

Subsection 6 (a) provides for the namual financing of Agency operations

Subsection 6 (b) exempts the Agency from the provisions of existing without impairing security. low which prohibit exchange of lunds by any disbursing afficer other than exchange of gold, silver, United States notes, and national bank notes. This will permit Agency disbursing officers to exchange foreign funds for

Subsection 6 (c) provides for the assignment of personnel of other Govother foreign lunds. cramual agencies to the Agency and the reimbarsement of those agencies

Subsection 6 (d) authorizes official Agency couriers to carry tirearms for such services. when engaged in the transportation of documents and materials which

. Subsection 6 (a) exempts the Agency from limitations which, under exaffect the national security. isting law, permit no more than 25 percent of the first year's rental for leased preparty to be spent on permanent improvements, and also further imposes a limitation of 15 percent of the fair market value of the properly es a remiel which may be paid. This will enable the Agency to spend funds for special installations in leased premises.

Section 7 exempts the Agency from the provisions of 5 United States Code 654, which require publication of personnel data in the Official Register of the United States. Section 7 also exempts the Bureau of the Budget from including in its public report to the Congress the Agency's

Section & provides that whenever the Director and the Attorney Gonpersonnel strength. eral determine that the entry of an alien for permanent residence into the United Steles is essential to the furtherance of the notional intelligence mission, such olien and his immediate family shall be given entry into the United States without regard to such admissibility under existing taxes and

# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ACT OF 1940

regulations. The section limits this authority to 100 present in any case year. This section will permit the Director of the Agency, acting jointly with the Altorney General, to admit into this country gliens where intelligency potential has proven of the highest value to the estional socuti-The Committee on Armed Services considers that the purpose for which this section was drafted is of sufficient importance to this national

intelligence mission to justify the granting of this authority.

In order to eliminate any question which might arise as to the authority of the Attorney General to deport such persons who might at a later date prove undesirable, words "pertaining to admissibility" are inserted efter the word "regulations," as it appears in this section. This essures that the only provisions of law affected by this section are those regarding the admissibility of aliens. It does not apply to any provisions of law regarding the conduct of such individuals once they have gained entry into the United States. In addition, the word "persons" after the word "hundred" clarifies the intent that this ligure includes not enly the particular oliens, but also members of their immediate families.

Section 9 provides authorization for the establishment of three positions in the scientific and the professional service of the Agency. These three positions are established for the employment of outstanding men in the scientific field of foreign scientific intelligence. Similar legislation was passed by the Eightieth Congress for comparable positions in the National Military Establishment. The section establishes a salary minimum of

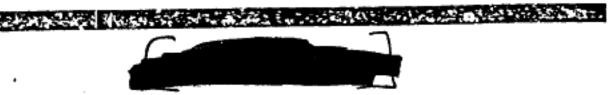
\$10,000 and a maximum of \$15,000 per annum.

Subsection 10 (a) establishes a point of reference to which the administrative and fiscal officers of the Agency and other appropriate officers of the Government may look to determine what expenditures are authorized for the activities of the Agency. It permits sums made available to the Agency to be expended for the purposes set forth in the section. This section is: necessary in view of the requirements of existing low or Comptroller General's decisions, which specify that such expanditures are not permissible unless authorized by law.

Subsection 10 (b) permits the Agency to expend sums made available to it without regard to provisions of law. It also parmits the expenditure of funds for confidential purposes, to be accounted for solally by cer-

tification of the Director.

Sections 11 and 12 are the usual separability and short-title sections. By letter to the chairman, Committee on Armod Services, the Director, Control Intelligence Agency, requested legislation similar to H. R. 2163, and later, on March 10, 1949, in an executive session of the committee, ha concurred with this bill in its present form. His letter, dated February 11. 1949, in which this legislation was requested, is appended hereto, and is made a part of this report.



#### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

1 March 1979

MEMORANDUM

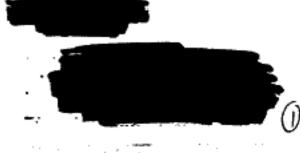
THREAT ASSESSMENT--EL SALVADOR

Loftist terrorism, which until now has been directed against businessmen and Salvadoran government personnel, presently poses a growing threat to US officials and to the foreign diplomatic community in general

#### Overview

The growth of the guerrilla groups—in numbers, technical ability, and sophistication—would in itself practically justify such a conclusion. In addition, several other trends have developed among the guerrilla groups that significantly increase their threat. First has been a new focus on the "imperialist" target, especially evident in the propaganda and communiques of the largest guerrilla organization, the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), and in the shift

This memorandum was prepared by the Office of Regional and Political Analysis, and has been escribated with the Clardestins Service, CIA. It was requested by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-Lacriban Affairs. Research was completed on 28 February 1979.



MAR 1990

to targeting for kidnapping of foreign rather than domestic businessmen by the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN). Secondly, the guerrilla groups are increasingly inclined toward physical violence and outright murder. This trend is highlighted by the recent assassinations of locals and by the first-ever use in February of sophisticated explosive devices by the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), not for propaganda value or property damage, but to maim and kill. These shifts, combined with the weapons and vehicles known to be in terrorist hands--or which can be easily acquired--make more credible the recently reported intention of the FPL to assassinate high-ranking US officials.

For more than a year, the FPL has been planning to kidnap the US Ambassador, originally intending to hold him hostage to secure the release of political prisoners. Those plans have been thwarted by the Embassy's extensive security precautions. In light of the FPL's apparently growing preference for assassination rather than kidnapping, however, together with its probable frustration after more than a year of stymied plans, we would rate the threat against the ambassador's personal safety as substantial.

At the same time, it is more likely now that a less risky effort will be made against a lower-ranking US civilian or military official. The terrorists' new emphasis on foreign targets, for the most part, has been spectacularly successful. While they have made no effort to date against a diplomat, a strong argument can be made that the changing focus will center more on the official foreign community.

So far, in addition to propaganda value and monetary gain for the guerrillas, the kidnappings of foreign businessmen have resulted in significant capital flight, the departure of many members of the business community, curtailment of investment plans, and the embarrassment of the Romero government. The terrorists have not succeeded, however, in forcing the President to admit that the government holds political prisoners or to release them. Since the kidnapping of foreign businessmen has not brought sufficient pressure to bear on Romerc, it seems likely that the terrorists will eventually up the ante.

day the same of a

Aside from strict security precautions, there are at least two potential restraints on terrorist targeting of US personnel. The local perception of US power in Central America generally is larger than life, and the terrorists might well fear US/CIA retaliation. Secondly, an analysis of the domestic political scene might suggest to the terrorists that US human rights pressures on the government are worth more than the possible gains from an action against a US target. We can have little confidence, however, that these considerations will be overriding.

We see no likelihood of the local security forces being able to reverse their record of ineffectiveness against the terrorists or to provide adequate security for US personnel.

#### Terrorist Capabilities

The three principal guerrilla groups have grown substantially in the past two to three years. A rough estimate suggests their combined membership is in the neighborhood of 2,000 persons. The Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) probably numbers around 800, the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) perhaps as many as 600, and the third-ranking Feople's Revolutionary Army (ERP) may have several hundred adherents. Although these figures are not firm, the growth trends are clear.

There are also two much larger front organizations—composed of students, workers, and peasants—that support the terrorists' political objectives by staging demonstrations and work stoppages and by disseminating propaganda. The Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), political affiliate of the FPL, claims a membership in excess of 60,000; the United Popular Action Front (FAPU), linked to the FARN, is estimated to have 8,000 to 15,000 members. In addition to political activities, these organizations provide a ready source of recruits for the terrorist groups.

The guerrillas' weapons, although primarily limited to small arms and explosives, are more than sufficient to support planned terrorist actions. Moreover, their arsenal

is being supplemented by light automatic weapons and grenades stolen from government security forces. The FPL already reportedly has 1,000 weapons on hand and intends to buy or steal more. Demolition-type explosives are apparently in plentiful supply. The ERP especially has developed considerable expertise in the fabrication of explosives; for example, the group recently used booby-trapped bombs to kill at least 20 persons—the majority security personnel. So far, the terrorists have not acquired sophisticated or heavy weapons, but they have had no difficulty stealing vehicles for their operations, including armored cars and trucks belonging to wealthy Salvadorans. What the guerrillas cannot steal, they can purchase, having collected an estimated \$30 million or more in ransoms during the past two years.

Cooperation among the terrorist groups, although occasionally hampered by ideological and personal rivalries, has frequently been impressive, as in the case of coordinated kidnapping efforts. Recently, the ERP has been supporting FARN operations, and the FPL may once again be willing to coordinate its activities with both groups as it had in the past. The almost unbroken successes enjoyed by the terrorists tend to breed further confidence and exoperation.

Although foreign assistance has been minimal, the FPL recently reportedly sent them to Cuba for six months' training—the first substantial Cuban involvement in El Salvador in recent years. Small numbers of Salvadoran guerrillas have also slipped over the border for training with Gratemalan groups. Together with other cadre now being trained in El Salvador, the FPL reportedly plans to form an "army" of 2,000 guerrillas. If such a cohesive force is assembled, it would raise leftist violence in El Salvador to a new order of magnitude. Whether or not this is a realistic near-term goal, it has little impact on the current assessment of the threat to US personnel. At the very least, the new Cuban training program for cadres will enhance the guerrillas' capabilities. Moreover, Havana will also use its influence, as elsewhere in Central America, to encourage greater coordination and unification.

Along with their growing military capability, the terrorists have shown a rising level of political sophistication. The FPL, identifying itself as a Marxist-Leninist organization, has announced its dedication to a struggle against the bourgeoisie and "foreign capitalist imperialism." To spread the message, the politically oriented BPR—whose gradual takeover by the FPL was a significant measure of the terrorists' growing sophistication—is conducting indoctrination sessions throughout El Salvador. It hopes to increase its membership to 75,000 by the end of March—an objective that seems within reach. The BPR has also gotten involved in several labor disputes, and last fall the FPL assassinuted two business managers allegedly responsible for union breaking.

Since November, the ERP and the FPL have seized radio or television stations at least six times in order to transmit taped audio or video propaganda. Last month, PAPU--the FARN front group--temporarily occupied the offices of international organizations and the Mexican Embassy in the capital, embarrassing President Romero on the eve of his trip to Mexico City.

#### Prospects

As the terrorist groups have grown in strength and sophistication, they have extended their operations to include foreigners as well as Salvadorans. Since May 1978, the FARN has claimed responsibility for kidnapping seven businessmen, six of whom were foreigners: one of the foreign victims was killed while in custody—apparently by accident; two were released after the payment of large ransoms; and three are still being held. The top command of the FPL reportedly has announced its Intention of assassinating a high-ranking US Embassy official. US military personnel were also specifically mentioned as potential targets.

Bodyguards and armored vehicles can no longer be considered full protection against assassination or kidnapping, as the terrorists are well equipped with explosives as well as small arms, and their bravado is growing. An attack last month on a high Salvadoran defensé official who was riding in an armored vehicle came close to success. This was but the latest indication of the guerrillas' increased boldness, commitment, and capability. Such daring daylight operations make clear that local security forces have been reduced to ineffectiveness and serve as little or no deterrent.



15 February 1980

#### MEMORANDUM

TO A SERVICE AND INCOME OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

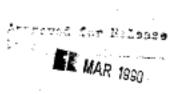
#### Rightist Terrorism in El Salvador

Fearing that the governing junta will be unable to prevent a takeover by the revolutionary left, rightists in El Salvador are stepping up violent actions. Their goal is to retaliate against the left and to encourage a rightwing coup. Although our information on vigilante groups is sketchy-partly roflecting their history of fading in and out of existence-the involvement of security force personnel and members of the economic elite is widely accepted and substantiated by our own reporting.

The principal rightist paramilitary organization, the White Warriors' Union (UGB), was formed in 1977. It focused its initial activities on the clergy, claiming responsibility for murdering a Jesuit priest in mid-1977 and threatening to kill all remaining Jesuits if they did not leave El Salvador by year's end. Last year, the organization killed another priest, and it probably was involved in dozens of additional-but unattributed--murders of teachers, peasants, and leftist activists. The UGB published a communique last month threatening further action against the left.

This monorander was prepared by the Latin America Division of the Office of Folitical Analysis. The monorander was requested by the Latin American representative of the National Security Council. It was coordinated with the Deputy Directorate of Operations and discussed with the National Intelligence Officer for Latin America. Information received through 14 February 1980 has been used in this report.

the state of the state of the

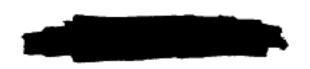


In the past, suspicion of government involvement with the terrorist right was prompted by ex-President Romero's reluctance to speak out or crack fown against the UGB.

A new group--the Organization for Liberation from Communism (OLC)--which announced its formation last month and took credit for two bombings, may be linked to the former head of the Guard, who is known for his ultraconservative views. The OLC may have been responsible for killing a leader of a prominent leftist party that withdrew from the government in January. An active-duty National Guard officer reportedly led the team responsible for one of the recent bombings.

Hardliners in the economic elite probably have provided personnel, funds, equipment, and organizing ability to the rightist cause.

**4**. The



#### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

25 July 1980

#### MEMORANDUM

Cuba-Nicaraqua: Support for Central American Insurgencies

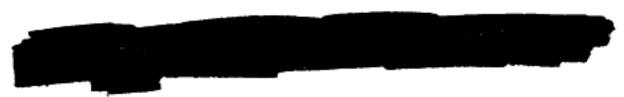
#### Summary

Ecvaria is still pushing for unity among the revolutionary groups in Central American countries. At Cuban urging, El Salvador's three largest armed leftist groups announced in mid-June that they had joined with the lead Communist Party under a single command structure to be known at the Unified Revolutionary Directorate. As with the similar move last month by Customic's insurgent groups, the announcement of unity is upt to represent more kape them reality, at least over the short term.

The Cubans were also reportedly involved in the arms trafficking the: came to light with the grash of a Fanananian-registered simplene in El Salveiro on 15 June:

This monorcomes will requested by the Rational Security Advisor to President. It responds to specific questions and is not interial to be analysis of the overall relationship between Cuba-Nicomara and Control on It was prepared by the formation of the National Intelligence of the Analysis under the direction of the National Intelligence of the Analysis under the direction of the Directorate of Operation of the Structure of Structure Research. Information in this seneration reflects to available through 15 July 1950.





#### El Salvador

The Cuban-sponsored push for unity among Central America's revolutionary movements was highlighted by an announcement in mid-June from El Salvador. The country's three largest armed leftist groups—the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL), the Revolutionary Peoples Army (ERP), and the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN)—plus the Communist Party of El Salvador claimed that they had agreed to work together under a single command structure to be called the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU). Although the new umbrella organization was apparently intended to supersede the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRT)

The announcement of the creation of DRU acknowledged Cuba as "the vanguard of the Latin American people in their struggle for social justice, liberty, development, and true national independence." As was the case with the Guatemalan revolutionaries last month, the Salvadoran leftists reportedly acreed to the new unification step.

Despite the high-sounding rhetoric of the announcement, the groups involved have had their differences in the past and are not likely to have achieved any real unity overnight. The DRU may, in fact, represent less of a real unifying mechanism than an attempt to avoid any blatantly divisive actions that would further harm the left. The guerrillas have suffered a series of reverses over recent weeks, including the occupation of the National University by the government security forces and the capture of several fairly high-level leftist leaders; rightwing counterviolence also apparently is taking its toll on the left.

In an attempt to recover some momentum, a student group that may be affiliated with the Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) reportedly is planning a major propaganda effort to develop

international condemnation of the government's "invasion" of the university. Operating from organizational bases in Cuba and Czechoslovakia, the student group hopes to elicit more active support from democratic as well as Communist countries.

Plans for a "final offensive" are also said to be going ahead under the aegis of the newly formed revolutionary directorate, which theoretically is responsible for both political and military decisions. The timing of the guerrillas' next push apparently depends largely on the receipt of sufficient arms. Information on arms supplies and sources is fragmentary and difficult to substantiate. The general impression, however, is that arms supplies are short and that deliveries—from whatever source—have been at least temporarily disrupted by recent events. Nevertheless, the revolutionari are looking forward to the arrival of more in the not-too-distant future.





### The Airplane Crash in El Salvador

The Cubans reportedly were involved in the arms trafficking that came to light with the crash of a Panamanian-registered airplane in El Salvador on 15 June

Actual shipments reportedly began by using many elements of the network already established to deliver the arms that the Salvadoran revolutionaries had been builting on their own account.

Panama rushed through a swift but superficial investigation of the incident, designed primarily to exculpate the government for domestic and international consumption. A number of reports, however, indicate that a variety of officials are involved in at least the mercenary aspects of clandestine arms trafficking. These include Panaranian National Guard G-2 chief Panuel Noriega, who apparently played an instrumental role in restriction the airplane that subsequently crashed in El Salvador.

Costa Rica, for its pa.t, seems unlikely soon to cease being an entrepot for illegal munitions. The local press has kept the arms-trafficking question alive, but this has had little more effect than the recent resignation of two mid-level security officers protesting their superiors' lack of support for a thorough investigation of the issue. Given the widespread involvement of top officials for personal gain, President Carazo faces an acute political dilemma. Since either a whitewash or full disclosure

would be equally damaging, he is likely to continue favoring a slow and inconclusive course, hoping that new concerns eventually will replace the arms issue.

Other Cuban Contacts with Central American Leftists

Costa Rica:

Honduras:





Guatemala:

Other Developments

The fragility of the "unity pact" announced last month by the various Guatemalan revolutionary groups was underlined by the squabbling reported between two of the organizations

.. ..

2.45

.

Part I

100

12

Because the elephant is strong even when the tiger remains a tiger. Then, your task acquires importance, learning what there is to learn, what the enemy plans, and revealing the feelings of the people.

This is how Che felt, and how he talked. Che was not afraid of an invasion, but he knew his responsibility and as a leader he did not play with the lives of his people, the brother people of Cuba.

## PASTORA TAKING STRICT SECURITY PRECAUTIONS

PA251840 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1947 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] San Jose, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora Gomez former Nicaraguan deputy defense minister, is very active in Costa Rica, where he has surrounded himself with strict security. Sources from the Public Security Ministry reported that Commander Cero, who a few days ago severed relations with the Junta of the Government of National keconstruction, left last Thursday for the Atlantic coast of Costa Rica.

The same sources did not give the former Sandinist leader's exact destination. It was said that he had left for Barra del Colorado and that then he took a canal to Fuerto Moin, Limon Province.

It was also reported that Pastora Gomez had participated in a secret meeting held near the Supreme Court of Justice in this capital. His bodyguards remained on the lockout. Meanwhile, it was learned that Pastora Gomez does not stay at home for more than a day and "does not sleep two nights in the same house," a person close to the guerrilla leader reports.

#### EL SALVADOR

## D'AUBUISSON GIVES SPEECH AT CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA231515 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Speech by Major Roberto d'Aubuisson following election of the Constituent Assembly's board of directors -- live;

[Text] Today, 22 April 1982, El Salvador has returned to legal state. First of all, wholeheartedly and with the faith that encourages us, I would like to ask the patron of El Salvador, the savior of the world, to enlighten and guide us in leading our country on the path of peace, work, unity, justice and development.

Salvadorans, 28 March [Day of Constituent Assembly Elections] has not ended and should never end. I ask you, good Salvadorans, to maintain the civic spirit demonstrated on that day. The task of recovering the country will not be a task only for the honorable Constitutent Assembly or for the government: it will be the task of all Salvadorans. The political parties, unions -- all the sectors of our society -- the churches, the armed forces and all active forces of our country must patriotically join in this task for a speedy recovery of our country.

I want to remind you that one of the tasks that we, as men and women, have undertaken on this earth is to leave a better world and I assure you we will achieve this.

People of El Salvador, the social and economic reforms that were begun on 15 October for the welfare of the people and that for reasons that can no longer be criticized or discussed were not accomplished, will be promoted with technique, speed and social dynamics by this government of recovery which is beginning. These stuits of social and economic welfare will soon be enjoyed by our people and our country.

RELEASED 2 3 SEP 1992

1

+1.

I also wish to make clear that the democratization process will continue at a rate considered satisfactory by the people of El Salvador. At the same time, I make a patriotic request to all our people who, with tourage and civic fervor cast their votes to defeat the destructive bullets of those who do not believe in freedom and to leave behind revenue, opportunish and all that could generate violence now that we have started to walk the path of representative democracy, of freedom and rights for man, and of economic and social recovery. It is essential that we put every effort into the social and economic development as well as to guarantee human rights and achieve, step by step, the desired tranquillity we have lost.

I also appeal for prudence from the subversive organizations and ask them to stop destroying and bleeding our fatherland. Please understand that you are being used by forces that are enemies of freedom and that on 28 March the people of El Salvador said no to you. I know that you have a conscience: make use of it. We will make this task easier for you so that you may rejoin your family and incorporate into productive life.

In conclusion, in the name of the true people of El Salvador, I wish to give recognition to the armed forces which carried out its duty in successfully guaranteeing the electoral process. This commits all Salvadorans to making on effort in the recovery of our country. We have the obligation of supporting the sacrifice for the sake of peace made by our soldiers and for which we voted.

Finally, we thank all Salvadorans for the interest and support they have offered in the installation of this constitutional assembly as well as to all the honorable ambassadors and delegations accredited in our country for their support and the support of their governments in our electoral process.

Salvadorans, we will work to carry out your sovereign will for the people and by the people. We are open to dialogue and to negotiations in all those situations that require the decision and direct participation of all sectors of our country. The moral debt that today is ours as representatives of the Salvadoran people does not intimidate us. We will, in a democratic manner, face any situation that will be of national interest.

Greetings to all the friendly-nations and peoples. El Salvador has triumphed. We have won the ideological struggle and the struggle of El Salvador is the struggle of America and the free world.

I began by asking our patron for guidance and want to end by asking all of you to pray for our country. God bless El Salvador, and may we help to save it. Hurrah for El Salvador. [applause]

### Holds News Conference

PA250418 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 24 Apr 82

[News conference with Major Roberto d'Aubuisson at the legislative assembly building in Salvador -- date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] Practically. This is a formal and soleum step of the Constituent Assembly process.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes. Tenatively, the agenda of the protocol commission meeting is the entrance of the Constituent Assembly members; roll call; the entrance of the nonotable supreme court of justice; the entrance of the revolutionary government junta; the opening of the session by the president of the Constituent Assembly; the presentation of the national flag; the playing of the national anthem, followed by a message from the president of the Constituent Assembly.

. .

17 1. Ž 1. 14

7.00

 $A \in \mathcal{B}$ 

الرواحية

**Girling** 

[Question] Can you give us any advance information on the message that you will be delivering?

[Answer] I don't know if you heard vesterday's brief message. I will expand on that, especially on the subject of maintaining what we have always wanted, national unity.

Anything clse, gentlemen?

[Question] Do you think that the noncooperation or lack of understanding between the political parties will continue? For example, I was told by some persons from the Christian bemocratic Party, the PDC, that the PDC was not at yesterday's session and that the directorate that was elected was based on a majority and not on a consensus. I would like to know if this is going to continue and if you can continue to function. Could you run into some problem at any moment if there is no unanimity or something like it?

[Answer] Problems, no. But it is possible that there could be a change in this situation. That is, we are still in the phase of waiting to reach a consensus on the appointment of the president of the republic.

#### [Question indistinct]

[Answer] Each branch of the state has specific functions. We in the Constitutent Assembly have the mission of drafting the country's political constitution. The provisional government with its cabinet has executive functions for the purpose of leading the country. The Supreme Court of Justice also has specific functions.

[Question] Which branch will have more power? Who will have the final word if there is a conflict between two branches?

[Answer] Look. Let's not start with a negative speculation on conflicts. In all the democratic countries of the world, the supreme power is the legislative assembly. The executive branch is the top ruling organization. The process of a democratic government consists of the interrelationship among the three branches, and the branches' support of this interrelationship.

(Question) We are going to see the birth of a tradition in which the legislative branch will have power during the transition...

[Answer] It is just that the way you put it...perhaps...no, you did not understand what I said.

[Question] There is much talk about a power vacuum here in El Silvador and for this reason, you elected an assembly directorate and we will also elect a provisional government. I want to know if there is a power struggle or if there are discussions on that.

[Answer] There is not. We have just taken a first step in line with standard procedures for establishing a constitutent assembly. It has already been established with its board of directors. The executive functions are being handled now by the government junta.

[Question] How is the present government junta going to end?

[Answer] It will end when the future provisional government and president are chosen and sworn in.

[Question] Excuse me, Major, the word consensus [words indistinct] on the part of ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance]. I would like to know if ARENA has approved the formulas that have been proposed by other parties.

[Amsver] We have never been opposed to having a president who enjoys the support of all of the political groups. When have you heard me say that we don't agree with that?

1

r - 2,

. ..

**建**保护的

i je sa

(Question) Previously, the position of ARENA was that the negotiations should result in the selection of a president who would represent ARENA's interests. The PDC supported the selection of an independent man, in keeping with the consensus. Now, this has come up...

[Answer] No. Consensus does not mean that the person is independent, but that regardless of who the person is, he has the approval of the most important parties. That is consensus.

[Question] How many names have been mentioned as candidates for provisional president?

(Answer) I believe that the parties have negotiated this. We at the assembly don't know about that.

[Question] On what day will these names be revealed?

[Answer] I hope that Monday, following the opening session, in the afternoon, will be dedicated specifically to that.

(Question) How do you characterize the role of the U.S. Government in this process.

[Answer] I think that it has played a good role. Contrary to what some who ask more direct questions have tried to make the world believe, the United States has not pressured us at all. The United States has always been prudent and has maintained ties with us because they are aware of the political problems in El Salvador. The present administration is ably struggling to maintain aid and support for El Salvador. You know that there is a good amount of opposition to this aid. We cannot say, in any respect, that it has intervened or that it is exercising pressure. This has been the posture of Ambassador Hinton and the Reagan administration.

[Question] Will martial law be imposed on the country again? Do you, as president of the Constituent Assembly, know anything about this?

[Answer] Right now we don't have any proposal on reinstating martial law. Such a proposal would have to be made at a plenary meeting and arguments must be presented to justify the proposal. It is up to the plenary meeting to decide on that.

(Question) The junta will no longer be able to issue a decree in that regard?

[Answer] No. The junta would have to propose it to the Constituent Assembly.

[Question] What will be the first bills on which the Constituent Assembly will work? The first bills to be discussed during a plenary meeting?

[Answer] This will have to be decided on by all of the deputies and not by us. We can make a proposal to see how we are going to face action programs in the Constituent Assembly. To this we have to start appointing commissions. Logically, the one that will have priority attention is the legislative and constitutional points commission, because the major objective of the Constituent Assembly is to draft a constitution. We will see what other priorities exist and cooperate with the executive branch as much as possible for the economic development of the country.



Lastille stressed: "We know that these are difficult times," and added that it involves "an all-out confrontation" and this "is why she was chosen. That is why those people, whoever they may be, have chosen this victim," he stressed.

Meanwhile the Salvadoran Legislative Assembly unanimously condemned the kidnapping of the president's daughter, issuing a plea to the perpetrators that she be released soon. During its Thursday plenary meeting, the congress also approved a new extension of the 30-day state of siege throughout the country, because it feels that the conditions that motivated the measure in March 1980 still prevail in the country. The state of siege specifically restricts freedom of the press, the right to mobilize or meet, and the inviolability of one's mail.

## ANN Speculates on Abductors

PA121827 Paris AFP in Spanish 1749 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Managua, 21 Sep (AFP) -- The possibility that the kidnapping of the daughter of Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte was carried out by forces seeking a "collapse" of the Contadora Group's peacemaking efforts, was noted today in a dispatch of the official Kicaraguan news agency (ANN).

The kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, 35, occurred last Tuesday as she was leaving the private Salvadoran University; no political group has claimed credit for the action or announced ransom demands thus far.

Citing "a latin American diplomatic source," ANN indicated that this action "may be a trick by obscure forces that move under apparent reality [bajo apparente realidad] to provide the government with motives to allege that it is being attacked."

According to the dispatch, this would pertit Duarte's government to refuse to resume dialogue with the opposition FMLN, and thus torpedo peacemaking efforts by Mexico, Columbia, Venezuela, and Panama, members of the Contadora Group.

The dispatch was published today in an eight-column item by the morning newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO, entitled "What Lies Behind the Kidnapping"; and under a subhead which warned that "It May be Part of the Collapse of Contadora."

## ARENA Leaders Condemn Kidnapping

PA122235 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Sep 85 pp 3, 19

[Excerpt] Yesterday the political parties represented at the Legislative Assembly repudiated the kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, daughter of President Napoleon Duarte.

ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] Deputy Armando Calderon Scl. said that the kidnapping is a losthsome, entirely unreasonable action that has affected the country's political life and that it deserves condemnation regardless of how one sees it. Calderon said that ARENA had immediately repudiated the abduction and that the party's secretary general, Major Roberto L Aubulisson, publicly and vigorously condemned it. Calderon said that ARENA morally supports the government and President Duarte in this regrettable situation. He also said: "We pray to God to give him the strength to overcome this situation, as befits a head of state."

he pointed out: The abduction is the result of the terrorists' desperation since they feel they are repudiated by the people. He said: "We Salvadorans are fee up with these acts of violence and seek harmony, peace, and concord to deal with our current economic crisis. Such actions are unreasonable and loathsome, even more so in this case because the victim is a lady, a mother, a Salvadoran woman."

Asked whether the guerrillas abducted Duarte's daughter to pressure the government into resuming the dialogue or to exchange her for captured terrorists, Calderon said: "We have no reports on the guerrillas' contact or demands. Perhaps the terrorists are using the abduction as a form of blackmail since we have seen that they will go to any extremes."

### FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS ORTEGA CHARGES

PA121702 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Referring to a statement by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount reaffirmed that the Sandinist leader is the one who is blocking the Contadora Group's efforts. The Salvadoran foreign minister emphatically rejected the charges by Commander Daniel Ortega that Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador are trying to manipulate the Contadora process.

[Begin Castillo Claramount recording] I emphatically deny this because Salvadoran dignity and the respect that the Salvadoran people and our democratic government deserve cannot accept charges of this nature. We are undoubtedly endorsed and supported by the absolutely ethical and civic moral act of the Salvadoran people. We are indebted to the Salvadoran people and their ethical, civic principles.

The Nicaraguans are the ones who have betraved the Central American peace efforts. They have done this in several ways: by promoting actions to destabilize our governments, by carrying out acts of aggressions against neighbor countries, and by sponsoring a policy supporting the guerrillas in El Salvador, which is aimed at overthrowing the government and seizing power through violence in order to establish a Marxist-Leninist totalitarian regime in El Salvador. They also obstructed and boycotted the Contadora Group meeting at which the most important issues of the Contadora peace plan were to be discussed. Those issues included establishing control and restraining the arms race. This consisted of setting conditions on the number and type of arms, foreign advisers, and so forth. We ware also to decide on the verification and control mechanisms for [word indistinct] and preventing the arms race and actions that can disturb peace, in order to maintain some proportion and balance that does not exist at this moment because Nicaragua has a disproportionately larger army than the rest of the Central American armies.

Another very important issue is holding a dialogue which would include all of the forces opposed to the regime — not just the political forces, but also the groups up in arms against the regime.

### STATEMENT ON ZONA ROSA PRISONERS CLARIFIED

PAL21336 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Sep 85 pp 2, 11

[Text] Government spokesmen said yesterday that the government has not said at any time that its three prisoners actively participated in the Zona Rosa killings.

ぶとにら フフロシブ RICARA 74

COUNTRY SECTION

PED UNCLS EVALUATION, REVISION OF REVOLUTION

Managus 14 PREXEA in Special 13 Nov 80 pp 6, 9

[Text] The benegratic Concernative Party of Micararus, constions of and concerned about the sangers controlling the Autoragean Involution, both because of the internal shertcowings and diversions of the underectaries and an account of their repersurations and assenturaces in other countries, mainly in account of their repercussions and assentuates in other countries, mainly in seliphoring parties and those without whose support and sid it would not have been able to achieve its triumph of 16 July 1975, whose the rimply sail for bestional unity valued by his Wistest harries of Chamberrial her passage of 7 Sectional unity valued by his Wistest harries of Chamberrial har passage of 7 Sectional unity valued by his Wistest and in all Microsofton. Notestart, in the wake Enventor to the Government Junts and its all Microsofton Enventors of political development in recent days, the Matienal Deconstruction Communication Dental has some out indistantly for patient unity and political pluralism.

The Conservative Farry feels that the current situation can and must argently be assessed by the political forces in our country that made up the couplet front of coulet unity without which wictory would not have come ever the Someon dictatorable, both in the armed struggle and in the no less difficult field of interpational politics.

Unfortunately, this mational unity front, originally bosed on a sleep-cut and spen political pluralism, was not structured with the legal and political spen political pluralism, was not structured with the legal and political political political political political political control of the structure and democratic realities populated and the interpley of paralless and personal arbitrary and identifical people and the province between ever by pounting mistrust of government plans and by tentransations between ever broader arguments of the Micaragues people with the single party system that they are to astablish in Micarague.

This proof, which runs counter to democratic plurablem, and the Markist direction and orientation of the powerment party have to a degree placed the Ricerapien Sevelution outside our country's historical content and hamispheric restitues in prographic and propolitical terms. Recent political changes win elections in countries in the American bary more sharply putlimed this content, leaving little countries in the American bary more towards arbits and systems outside the poor for more or less confusion, more several more of the sort outside the continent. Under those discumstances, it is all the more obvious that out continent. Description will be able to develop as revolutionarily as it wants only in accordance with the democratic parameters of the Newt and, more specifically, in accordance with the democratic parameters of the Newt and, more specifically of the American tentiment. In fact, it was based on such an agreement and labor the subjects of the Erganization of American States the Bicaraguat people

Approved for Eslease

serries out their revolution. This idealogical position was clearly subodied in the government progress promulgated on 12 June 1979 by the Mational Reconstruction Covernment Junta.

In light of the detgers threatening our sevelution and in light of the extinue sevenetic situation that in the mouths to come could tasch satistrophic levels and cause pointful developments for our long-suffering people, a sugreme effort is required to consolidate a matienal unity capable of staving off these traveled out of the satisful and the satisful artists.

The revolutionary process must be immediately reasonable and under to equate with original projects, with the government program of 16 June 1975, which empirises the procletion's commisses to the Minerapuse people and to the demonstrate governments of the continues that lent it their most sweedute support.

The Demotratic Conservative Party feels that the assessment we have called for must be begun as soon as possible. The following small be the main points to which and:

2. Plurelist organization of the Mariouel Resonatruction Government Justs,

II. Sessputturing the Council of State with a belanced representation of political forces and climinating the military presents on it.

111. Istablishment of authentically national Armed Forces and police, without the partiess designation and nature that they surrently have, as set forth in Print 1.32 of the Political Arms of the 18 June 1979 Government Program and Article 24 of the Juneautal Statute.

19. Full parameters of fraction of the press and of information, or mailed for in Point 1,4 of the Political Area of the 19 June 1873 Government Program, and recepting Decrets 311 and 312, which encroses on this fraction.

T. Complience with Point 1.1 of the Political Area of the government program in connection with the legislation meeted for the erganization and unfertured aperations of political perties without ideological discrimination and on on equal footing.

VI. Establishment of a multiparty complete to frow up an electoral bill that the Compresent Junta would have to submit to the Council of State under Article\*\* 18 (as executed) of the Fundamental Statute, as well as a Law of Multipalities.

VII. Setting specific dates for municipal elections and the election of members of the Constitutional Assembly, and specifying the mature of these elections seconding to the provisions of Article 18 of the Fundamental Statute.

VIII. Setting a date for the restructured touncil of State to draw up the draft political constitution called for in the Fundamental Statuts.

II. Revision of the laws permitting emjort configurations and attachments of private property; the elimination, in practice, of arbitrary and illegal measures against owners, and review of cases of abvious and proven injustice,



I. Compliance with the recommendations of the International Commission of Jurists and the DAS Roman Rights Commission, mainly in connection with the autonory of and respect for the judiciary and the improper functioning of the appeals tribenals.

II. Publication of the general budget of the mation, and deforming the public as to the use and bandling of budget items, as well as of the confiscated assets that the state is administrating.

XII. Revision of study programs and educational policy, based on the right of parants to shoose what hind of education their children ought to pactive, a right meahrined in Article II of the Universal Sectoration of Suman higher, which the Revolutionary Government promised to respect.

Till. heard on the temperaty nature of the current government, an agreement on the quickest and most appropriate process anabling our people to decide the definitive course of their revolution through free and honest elections.

ignediate consideration of these points and others that might energy by all of the country's political forces would attempted the revolution and evert the danger of confrontations and violence among Micrograms, because we would be possiving our problems and differences in the civilized and democratic way that befits a people who struggled for their self-determination and freedom in apposition to say eart of outside spectral and oppression.

Tanagua, 12 November 1980
Decorractic Conservative Farty of Micaragua
Cod, Order, Jostica
Essional Essentiae Council
Clemente Cufee, pattional Coordinator
Adolfo Coloro Portecurrero, Political Secretary

\$743 680:

3010

164

errolling in the

```
HSCHO 34 (FBXX) CRW-*12/04/84* *22:07*
  ZCZC 03:03:41Z (FB) 525
  PITUZYUH RULPSEL4865 1040119 KTKS-UUAA--RUEBHAA.
UNLASSIFIED
  ----- (13)1172 (APR 84)
  FK FBIS CHIVA CHIVA PN
  TO RUTLAAA/FBIS WASHINGTON DC
  RUEOEHA/USCIECSO QUARRY HTS PN//ILW/SCJ2/SC10//
  RUDOKKB/FBIS LONDON UK//BBC//
  INFO RULGSAD/COMMAYFORCARIB ROOSEVELT ROADS PR
  RUCLARA/CDR4THPSYOPGROUP FT BRAGG NC
  RULPAFA/USAFSO/DOI HOHARD AFB PN
  RULPAFA/AFOSI DET 721 HOWARD AFB PM//IVO//
  RULPAFA/NAVSTA PANAMA CANAL RODHAN PN
  RULPAFA/1 SOW/DEPLOYED/HOWARD AFB PN//IN//
   RUEORHA/470 HI GP COROZAL PN
   RULPAKA/CDR 193D INF BDE FT CLAYTON PN
   RUEBHAA/STORAGE CENTER FBIS WASHINGTON DC
   RUEOAJC/NAVOPINTCEN SUITLAND KD
   RUESHG/AMEHBASSY KANAGUA KU
   RUSHGIP/NAVSECGRUACT GALETA ISLAND PM
   RUEIBP/AFE/PAS HOMESTEAD AFB BL
   RHFQAAA/HQ USAFE RAHSTEIN AB GE//IN//
   RULGYGA/USCOHSOLANT
   RUTHSDF/FBIS KEY WEST FL
   RUESFB/FBIS ASUMCION PA
   RUEADWD/HQ DA WASHINGTON DC//DAMO-SSC//
   BUHTFTA/COMUSFORCARIB KEY WEST FL
   RUEHDC/DEPT OF CONMERCE WASHINGTON DC
    RHEGGIN/DOE GERMANTOWN MD//OSS FOR RAINE//
    RUEOFAA/COHJSOC FT BRAGG NC//J-2//
    RUEOLKY/DIRNAVINVSERY WASHINGTON DC
    RAYWYB/JIO CANBERRA AS
    RUEKJCS/DEFINTAGNCY WASH DC
    RUCLBYA/AFOSI DISTRICT 7 PATRICK AFB FL//IVO//
    RUDHRRQ/CDRUSAFLDSTA GALETA ISLAND PN
    RUEBSAA/CDR JTF ELEVEN COMAYAGUA HO//PAO//
    ACCT FBPA-EHDK
    ВŢ
    EZ1:
    UNCLAS 6P/BBC
     EZ2:
     COPY TO LIAISON (2)
     REF PA091827 MADRID EFE SPANISH 091759 -- NICARAGUA; FDN LEADER
     CALERO CITED ON MINING OF PORTS
     NICARAGUA: FDN SETS CONDITIONS TO HALT WAR ACTIONS
     TEGUCIGALPA LA TRIBUNA IN SPANISH 12 APR 84 P 3
     PA130117
     ((TEXT)) THE ANTI-SANDINIST MICARAGUAN DEHOCRATIC FORCE
     (FDN) YESTERDAY CONDITIONED ITS PROPOSAL TO CEASE ALL ITS WAR
     ACTIONS AGAINST THE MANAGUA REGIME TO THE ADOPTION OF A PEACE AND
     NATIONAL RECONCILIATION PLAN.
     NATIONAL RECONCILIATION PLAN.
      THE ORGANIZATION'S GENERAL STAFF, THE FON STATED THAT IT HAS THE
      LEGAL RIGHT TO MINE NICARAGUAN PORTS TO DECREASE THE FLOW OF WEAPONS
      FROM CUBA AND THE USSR.
      CALERO SAID THAT WHILE THE SANDINIST'S HAVE THE NORTHERN
      TERRITORY OF NICARAGUA MINED, AND HAVE EVEN PLACED MINES IN
```

34 (FBXX) CRW - \*12/04/84\* \*22:07\* HONDURAN TERRITORY CAUSAL'S THE DEATHS OF MANY CIVILIANS, HE FON HAS ONLY MINED THE PORTS, WITHOUT INTERRUPTING FREE INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC.

REPLACEMENT OF THE REGIME ((SUBHEAD)) AHONG THE HAIN POINTS INCLUDED IN THE PEACE AND NATIONAL CONCILIATION PLAN THAT HOULD "END THE NICARAGUAN CIVIL HAR," IS THE IMMEDIATE REPLACEMENT OF THE SANDINIST REGIME WITH A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT THAT WOULD FREELY REPRESENT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE. THEY HAVE ALSO ASKED FOR RESPECT FOR THE HUKAN RIGHTS OF ALL NICARAGUANS WITHOUT EXCEPTIONS, AND THE HOLDING OF AN AUTHENTIC ELECTORAL PROCESS WITHIN A YEAR. THE PROCESS HOULD BE SUPERVISED BY THE CONTADORA GROUP COUNTRIES, THE OAS, AND THE UN. CALERO SAID THAT FOR THE PLAN TO BE IMPLEMENTED IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO HAVE A CLIMATE OF TOTAL FREEDOM, FOR WHICH ALL FOREIGN HILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES IN NICARAGUA WOULD HAVE TO BE WITHDRAWN. CALERO ALSO DEKANDED THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE "INTERNATIONALISTS INVOLVED IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SINCE 1979." THE FON ALSO ASKED FOR THE INHEDIATE DISHISSAL FROM THE SANDINIST ARMY OF THOSE SOLDIERS RESPONSIBLE FOR "CRIMES AGAINST THE PEOPLE," THE ABOLISHMENT OF THE STATE OF EMERGENCY, AND A REAL AMNESTY LAW.

THE ORGANIZATION HAS ALSO SUGGESTED THE ABOLISHMENT OF THE LAWS THAT RESTRICT THE FREEDOMS OF PRESS AND ASSEMBLY, THE PATRIOTIC KILITARY SERVICE LAW, AND THE LAW THAT VIOLATE THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE

PROPERTY.

(ENDALL) 12 APR (

13/0132Z APR

БT

#4865

PITUZYUW RULPSEL4865 1040119 KTKS-UUAA

ииии

DODAN

DISSEMINEES: CRW

UNCLASSIFIED

## God and the same of the same o

## OPPOSITION GROUP OUTLINES WORK PROGRAM

PA141415 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spani 730 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Statement issued by the Nicaraguan Opposition Unit: UND, in San Salvador on 12 June; read by Arturo Crus recorded] Calefo CALERO

[Text] On 1 March, the Ricaraguan resistance backet the Democratic Coordinating Board initiative to urge the FSLN to hold a national dialogue convoked by the Ricaraguan Episcopal Conference. On 27 April, before the Start of his trip to Moscow, Daniel Ortega categorically rejected our peace initiative. Thus he underscored his regime's intransigence and proved his commitment to prolonging the civil war, keeping the country subjugated, destabilizing the Central American region, and allowing Soviet penetration in our hemisphere.

When the period granted expired, and in view of the FSLN's rejection, the undersigned voiced our unyielding decision to continue fighting together on all fronts while always granting priority to a political solution that would spare our people from suffering. In solidarity with our fellow citizens' democratic aspirations, reacting to the support received, and committed to consolidating national unity and strengthening our alliance, the undersigned agreed that as of today, we will become the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UND, the organization in charge of conducting the efforts by democratic Nicaraguans on all fronts of struggle.

We reiterate before our people and the world that our demands to the FSLN stem from our own historical commitment to obtain the reconciliation of Kicaragua's children and to establish the foundation for a genuine democracy and the bases for the country's moral and material restoration.

We summarize our three commitments as follows:

visional reconciliation: This is a priority task, and it will be based on an ammesty or total pardon for political and related crimes, which will be applicable to every Nicaraguan so as to strengthen judicial branch, the abolition of inspection tribunals [tribunales de inspection], the abolition of the death penalty, the inalianable right to self-defense, the demilitarization of society; restitution for arbitrary and unjust actions committed, and the enhancement of our national values, such as our religious, human, and cultural values.

Foundation for democracy: To establish the foundation for a democracy through the immediate installation of a de jure government which ensures the predominance of the civil society over the state, true political pluralism, free elections allowing the participation of all the political forces without exception, the subjection of all armed bodies to civilian authorities, independence among the state branches, just solutions for the demands of the ethnic minorities — in sum the foundation must reinforce the inclienability of all fundamental rights and liberties.

Transition toward democracy requires the establishment of a reconciliation government backed by all country's active forces, which will have among its basic tasks the summoning of free elections for a constituent assembly. The reconciliation government should not extend beyond a year, a period during which the electoral processes will be supervised by inter-American organizations.

Danis for national reconstruction: The fundamental basis for national reconstruction would be a new social pact. This new social pact will be based on the equitable responsibility and participation of all sectors of the civil society in the efforts as well as equitable benefits.

Approved for Release

Thus, economic development will be in harmony with social justice and political freedom to generate trust in all of the country's sectors.

We stress that the rights of peasants and workers are essential elements of social peace and that these elements together with businessmen and professionals will be the prime factors in the national reconstruction. The state's role would be to regulate the national economy, but the current central role would be abolished. The reconciliation government will reorganize the state institutions and will return to the private socres all those production and trade activities and other services that sector can handle more efficiently for the sake of the common well-being. We are struggling for a Nicaragua where the civilian society will play as great a role as possible and the state role will only be as large as is necessary.

To end, we state that the cause of democracy in Niceragua is vital for Niceraguans as well as for the other Central American peoples. The FSLN refusal to democratize Niceragua is a direct threat to the rest of Central America. The most recent violations of Costa Rican territory and the murder of two guardsmen from that country, incidents that shame and sadden us, are a prelude to new and greater tragedies. Therefore, we ask the region's active forces and governments to join the efforts to bring peace and democracy to Niceragua with specific and effective initiatives.

God save Nicaragua.

[Signed] Adolfo Calero, Arturo Cruz, Alfonso Robelo

Calero, Robelo Discuss Group

PA141647 San Selvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Jun 85 pp 2, 11

[Text] Despite the announcements about new Sandinist offensives, we will continue forward with our struggle until we liberate Nicaragua, Nicaraguan opposition leader Adolfo Calero said yesterday. He added that the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO] seeks peace and democracy in Nicaragua and that it hopes that the Reagan government will support them with specific initiatives. Asked if UNO will establish a government in exile, Alfonso Robelo replies that such a government is not necessary because they have already liberated territory in Nicaragua.

He stated emphatically that the opposition does not have camps in Honduras or Costa Rica. All the forces that are fighting are in Micaragua, he atressed.

He said that the Sandinist government has not kept the commitments it made at the 16th meeting of OAS foreign ministers in Washington in 1979. It has not formed a government that represents all the opposition forces and it has not stopped violating human rights. We all recognize that the past entire were a farce, he paid.

Regarding Commander Eden Pactors, nobelo said that he was invited to sign their previous statement but he refused. UNO seeks national consolidation and unfortunabely, Pastora's record shows that he loses important allies. He is a person who likes to work alone and I think that the liberation of Nicaragua is a task that belongs to all democratic Nicaraguans, Robelo said.

Robelo said that he, Arturo Cruz, and Adolfo Calero, struggled against Somoza, were imprisoned, and are now struggling together for their country's liberation. Calero said that Pastora has never rejected U.S. aid and has even sought it. Pastora is now in Washington.

the second of the second

The sid that they receive from the United States or from any organization or group will be channeled and distributed through the UNO, Calero explained. He added that UNO would have liked it if Pastora had signed the San Jose document. UNO will respect whatever Pastora decides to do and it will continue its struggle.

Regarding the U.S. econotic blockade against the Sandinist government, Robelo explained that this is a sovereign U.S. decision. The fact that Ortega requested aid from communist countries shows that Nicaragus is within the Soviet orbit. The world sees it as a Soviet satellite, he said. The U.S. embargo, he added, has not weakened the Sandinists because they obtained European aid.

Calero said that some countries did not view the U.S. attitude as a trade embargo. Nevertheless, Spain cut off the commercial credits to Niceragua, Venezuela is not supplying it with petroleum, and Mexico suspended petroleum shipments. The Central American countries have practically no trade with Niceragua.

If the United States establishes an embargo and the Europeans help Ortega, those are sovereign decisions and one must respect them. We will carry out our struggle to achieve peace and democracy. We must respect whatever other countries decide with regard to economic relations with Sandinism, Robelo explained.

Regarding the Sandinist attack on the La Penca base, they explained that Pastora is the one who should comment on this. The base was on the banks of the San Juan River.

Calero gave a general overview of the military situation in Nicaragua as far as the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] is concerned. He said that 50 clashes haw been waged recently and Sandinist garrisons have been destroyed. The biggest blow was in El Cedro, in Jinotega, where a large amount of supplies was seized. The FDN has taken the war to the southern half of Nicaragua. It has cut off roads and plans to take the action to the heart of the country, Managua.

ARDE Criticizes UNO

PA141733 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2348 GMT 12 Jun 65

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE) - The Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), headed by Eden Pastora, criticized here today the creation of the Nicaraguan Opposition Union (UNO), which will seek's positical sciution to the Nicaraguan conflict.

Francisco Rodriguez ARDE's number two political official, told ACAN-EFE that his organization felt that the creation of UNO was "premature." Rodriguez described UNO as a "top-level" organization, since not all of the forces that oppose the Sandinist regime were informed. He added that not even ARDE's secretary general, Jose Davils, or Eden Pastora (Commander Cero), was informed about the creation of "UNO."

This new organization "should have begun by ironing out the existing differences between the forces that are struggling against the Nicaraguan regime," Rodriguez said. However, Rodriguez said, on behalf of ARDE "we approve of the creation of UNO, because it seeks an end to the situation the Nicaraguan people are enduring."

Alfonso Robelo, Arturo Cruz, and Adolfo Calero, leaders of the opposition to the Sandinist government, announced today in this capital that UNO comprises at least 12 organizations that will fight in the political arena.

11. 5 Rer 15.

COULTY WOLLY

aprecially, [signed] 1594

Colors hardwal factuites Councils Communic Colors mechanic configures; single-

our Hit terestrates their in continues.

acissico Homosoo SA Presida do Speciolo di Palo Di y 9

latter from Righer Council of Potroto Betarpoles (CASE) as junta of Coverseent of Olima) Becombifection, dated 26 February)

On Turnday 30 February, the justice afainter closed the efficas of the Economic beaut highly Completion of Sixerapus,

Or Sedmondery 13 Petrosofy, a large group of public employees, members of sear organizations and some professionals, societ the authorities of 31 Company physics at \$100°. On that for the Confederation of Recoragions Professional Associations, Crist\*12, was to half a mention there at 1930.

The conting had to be acopened by Complet's Electors because of the activistics of professional aginterns black to the Santiates becomes Liberation Front, 1920, and hade discovered of the prefessional regulation 1931—which was the perpose of the meeting.

"Mo. Priday 13 Translety, a med modificant in master-moved life Jeographes undersoon valuables account of prescript distinct who had provide Martine Adjusts on outside Joseph Sandton Adjusts of the Termonous Service Commission."

Deprily before this estach, the locarder Mindator, who in restorable for safequarding increased order in the concert, delivered a special best was later branchess by the increase bandingsts Telephine activates in the sacrates shadened become function and and his special in the special section of the public or the increase of the public or the purpose of the public of the surpose of the surpose

Instanton Jose Estable Consoler and the highlights Detables, have and Sandrates Entry) repre-respective to the State County, Standown Edge;—who to supposed to enjoy immersty as a number of the State County-Immers assessed.

These sectors greater, added to previous come that do not have to be construct, are alreading algor of a special produced these algorithms and persons under their one yet very of sectors have produced these algorithms.

le le ments of this parate, which eyesh for aboundings, that eraines a signature of instability and paratesing that projects a negative there of the forground of financial about and prevention to provide the forest and provides a bordening in the positions of financial governments.

he is greate of this perces that are taking us to commute, galisteal and sectof them and are expected because of the degeneral political actions of the degeneral political actions of pure analysismed leaders of the president

The governing of this nation includes compensioning for admixing expens countries in the consecte and furnish policy of Statesque or well as the decrease, set to popula persons responsible for every measures to calend on school the results of their ever actions.

The Superior Council of Private saterprise, CDIP, has the particle daily of painting part there are less proved and of painting the Construct of Matternal Laurent particles to

. Approved for Release

FB18-LAK-81-043

COCK, PRINCE

T|. | Far #3

and this to the bined us sun; see defend,

Bandine yesterday, Bandine Ludwy, Sundine Streveth

THE RELEASE SECTION SECTION CONTRACT

PACIFIES NAME OF PERSON IN SUPPLIES IN THE PL P P

[Lotter free National Entratory Council of the Bonetratic Conservative Sacty of Sixerape to the government justs]

So the occasion of the raily held by the bunerathe Commenceton Party of Michigan [1754] of 25 January at the Santa Tomas Medium, Commission, with a partit from the partition of the Santa Tomas Medium, Commission that a partit from the partition of salarities of that detail ment, and or have come to parties to 2000.

We are referring to the following expense:

At he 15d, approximately, at the beginning of the nightly easier leading to Same Perso, apportunity 300 persons were trid to put out of the vehicles transporting them and were formed to well. Samilated officies were in charge of the unit that constitute this art applicat Disarrops attributes.

2. In Tills leviles section unit of farefactor soldiers also extend benefices of parameters to levil level the soldiers properting facts. These persons, with a high divite stiring nations the distance.

3. At the gloty known as Tues do los Reyen, because for Todie de Lovage and Sente Todas aporter farefuser additiony unit support making and delivers. Incomes and ferred tod see people to mak to bette Todas.

4. In San Petro de Levapo, unhicios abet uero point in he ader in monacett peacetta to Sante Jenes were decared. This operation, which projuded externed over such as the setting of the Broin Seasy of occupal unbicion, was negled out by persons identified to correct of Santianar organizations.

So he Civeled have the suppression proches the highest limited it includes a personal size of Fig. 12 personal for five personal pressure find a light with the server of the persons was extend at the personal field of th

Dr arture C'us and Dr Rafael Gardon's Rives villacend peretal acts of about and they gas live you details of 1810. He are also excluding perceptories.

The acts we day thereing represent finghests wislantent of Articles 36 and 35. Section & all the Enriches on Marticles parameter of the Digrespone. These extration parameter for the Digrespone. These extration parameter that tight it exit fitting and is argumine periodical portion and proper and to be part that. The acts also programms a winderton of Young 2.3. political even, of the programmer that there is a programmer that the part of the first programmer than the programmer tha

The personal actuach on her Fideline Rajes do Cardo in Cluded Rome to a external nex that should never have taken place, expectally with the pertinguities of once authorities.

The 2015, to highe of which has been exceed here, ecrosphy property to you and describe as horsestatelless of these phospes or well as purposeers such acts to was hopped opinion the the factor to be early during our shorts activitable with the fractorises.

1. 2 40 10

**7** 27

COTTLE ATOMS

Acthor, it is necessary to find pitch attentions quelity on in bring shout the non-mate between of sureces, greater persistantian to 30 for productive sections be the excitator of extenses affecting the control accounts development, groups totallyment, democracy, effective photology, freedom and capacities beared rights.

The demonstrating and incorporated sections, or apposition parties, exception: Because our parties; agreeme due to the product of prior meetings, and despite par productions of the semicorates, which seem not include as agreeme of tering as to the discussof to achieve explosed enterly, and due to carrie and partients originate for the activity of the country of the country of the semicons of the country of the semicons of the country of

Arris of the responsibility that this paysoners, immediately after the meeting or will report to the people on his results, the decembe, says in confluctor.

The discount is expand by the Ricerogues benegated howevers, the Ricerogues Sected fewerretic Persy, the Sected Services Persy, the Ricerogues Sected Research Research Research Sected Research Research

### Organizations" Time of Inchings.

PACIFIES Namegon Rodde Sending in Spanist, 2105 DC 2 Apr 81

[level] Type political expectantium and two unions this afternoon described their first meeting with the Actional Directorate of the Sectional Entered Directorate Franc [PALS] as positive and fraction, so both so coveres and the beginning of a unitarial commence regarding west to see should be the defence of the newsjation.

The Expresentatives of the Constitutionalist Liberal however (MLC), the Stearagues Senegration however, KDS; the Jenogratic Conservative Bergy; the Sected Conjecture Bergy (PACS) who Sected Conjecture Bergy of Sected Union, KDS; was better Section for the Conjecturity for Union of Sected Conjecture Section (Section Conjecture Section Conjecture Section Conjecture Section (Section Conjecture Section Conjecture

This served secting appreciated by the Verticual Riverrates has underscored the importance of the mariously disloyer begun by the FILE.

tions of the delegates were: Antife Calery Birter arranging and be Commercialist for the treditional conservatives; About linearity the Me. fine bestion one apportunities for the 1961 to factive Tourse Courses for the Mc and arrange Mil and 6th amounts.

by fact is in first toporting all presimparate at this meeting because of their prope and because it is increasiny for not people so heat about and betwee facilitar with the leaders" stillviries and sylmous.

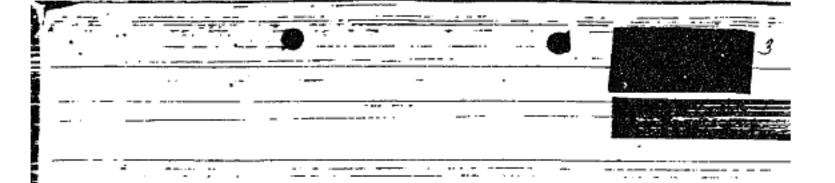
Jee Terman) (39 delegers to the State Council, her described the meeting as a fruitful disciple. He is one of the first water delegates to att the view on the national flainguit

[begin recording] This has definitely been a Sprinfel and valuable dislapse. The vanposed is understody the one that must provide all the details and assessme the templetiess approved there. [and recording]

We thetime with this notional pell on this afternoon's developments for Rangus in accountion with the notional dislague. The hours for unity so interpreted by the MM. have not been laid, but explanations were given on the type of principal views held by the creatry's various sectors.

F818-CAK-81-063

Approved for Release Date Ш





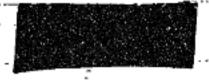
DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

# Intelligence Memorandum

INSTABILITY IN BRAZIL

Approved for Release.
Date 1 DEC 1999

tember 1969



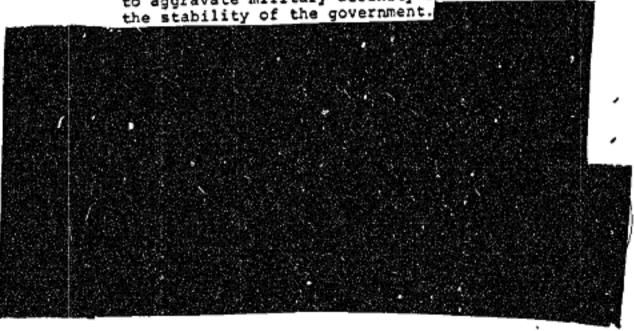
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Directorate of Intelligence 11 September 1969

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

## Instability in Brazi-

## Introduction

The developments of the last ten days in Brazil--President Costa e Silva's debilitating stroke, the kidnaping of Ambassador Elbrick by left-wing terrorists, and growing military dissatisfaction with the government--have combined to aggravate military disunity and thus threaten





### Background:

1. President Arthur da Costa e Silva suffered a severe stroke on 30 August. The Brazilian military, which has been the locus of power since the 1964 revolution that ousted leftist President Joao Goulart, decided to bypass the constitution and assume "caretaker" direction of the government. The three military ministers formed a triumvirate to govern during the President's "temporary impediment" under the authority of Institutional Act 12, which they decreed on 31 August, and of all previous institutional acts and the constitution. The Act expressly states that the President will resume power upon recovering.







7. Before the triumvirate had any chance to deal with rising military discontent, it was faced with a crisis that might have strained even a well-oiled decision-making machine. US Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick was kidnaped by left-wing extremists on 4 September. The kidnapers left a manifesto stating conditions for his release. These included publishing the manifesto, which contained a bitter antigovernment and anti-US distribe, in the usually censored press and subsequently releasing 15 political prisoners to another country. If their conditions were not met, the abductors vowed to "execute" the ambassador.

The manifesto was signed by the Revolutionary
 Movement - 8 October (MR-8) and the National Liberation

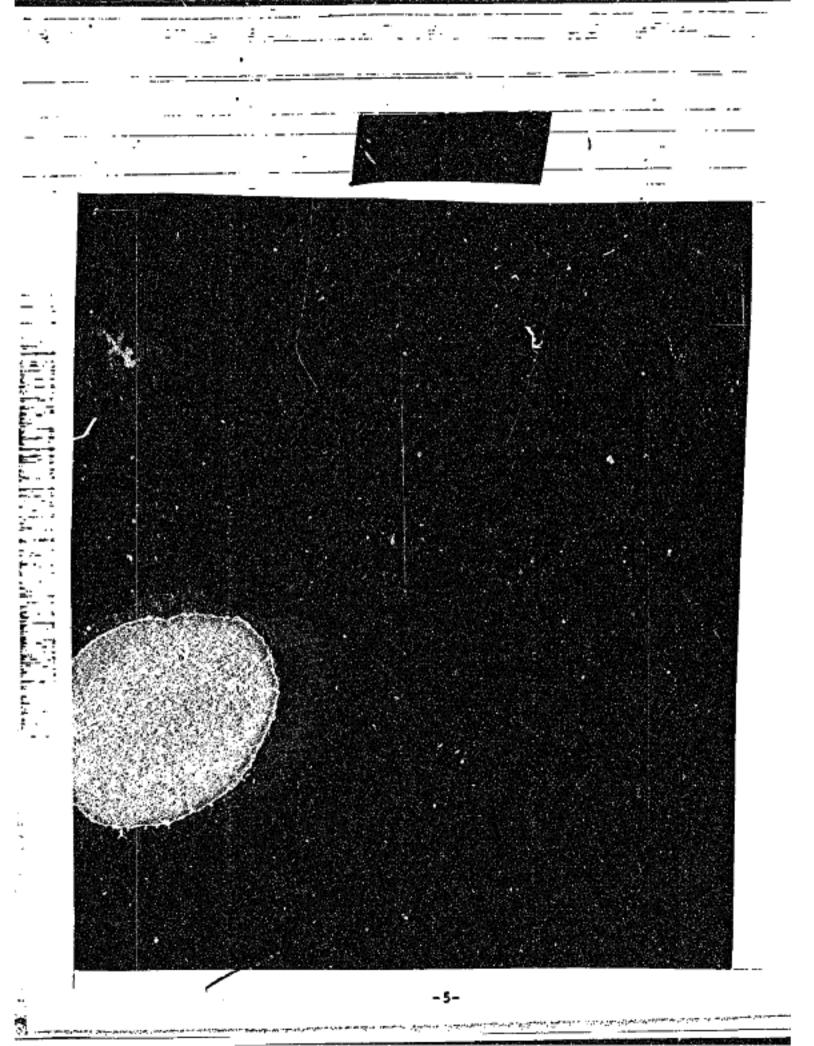
Action (ALN). The MR-8 is a terrorist group made up mostly of students; it reportedly has links to several dissident Communist and other extreme leftist organizations. Many of its members, who had engaged in successful bank robberies, were rounded up by Brazilian security forces this summer before they could implement their plan to undertake rural querrilla warfare.

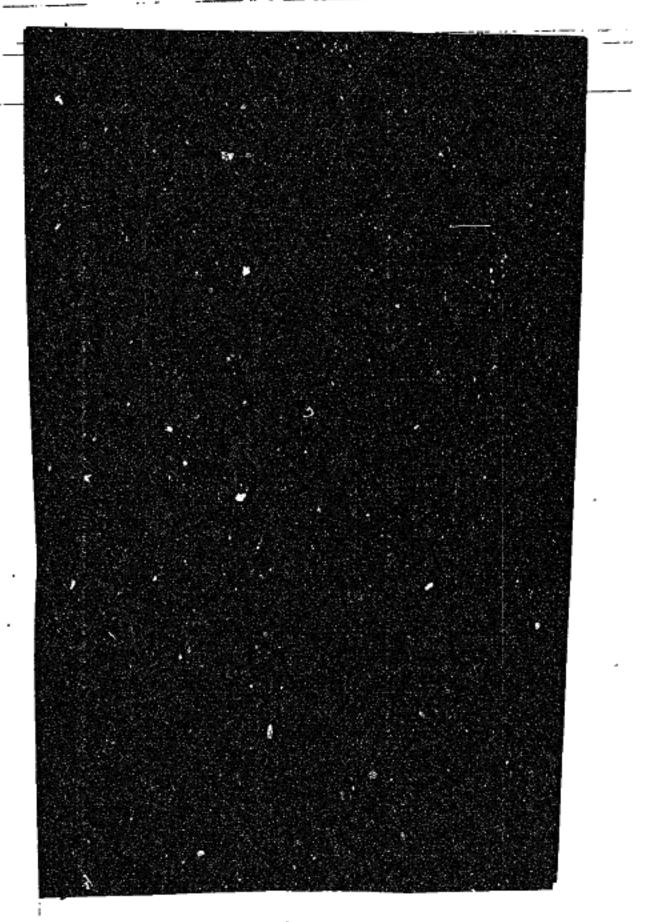
Their probable involvement in the kidnaping would account for the professionalism displayed by the abductors.

They have been responsible for many robberies and armed assaults and evidently for the assassination of US Army Captain Chandler in Sao Paulo in October 1968.

agreed to the kidnapers' terms. The 15 prisoners whose release was demanded turned out to be some of the military's most prized captives and included prominent extremist student leaders, Communists, terrorists, and a mixed bag of other left-wing radicals. Even had the prisoners not been notorious, many in the military would have opposed the ransom deal as a humiliating sell-out to the forces they most fervently opposed.



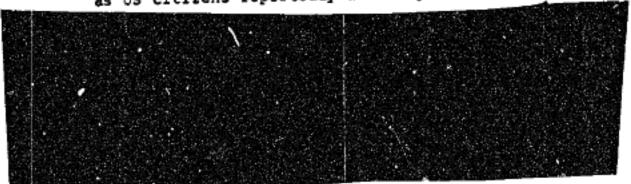


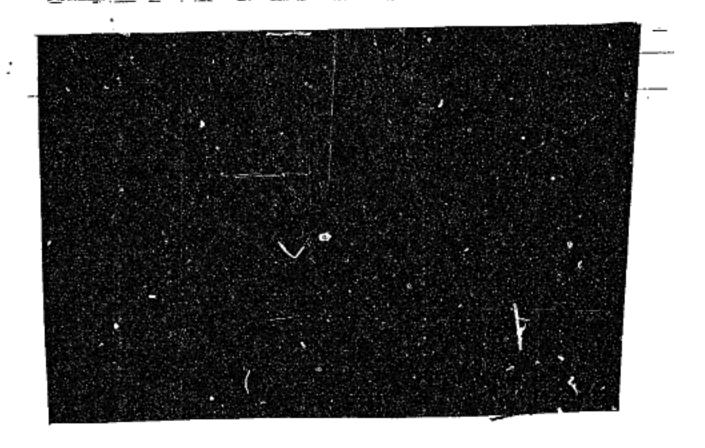


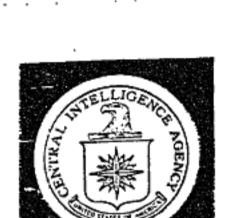


17. Almost certainly there will be a wideranging crackdown on anyone who appears even faintly
subversive. The government has armed itself with
broad powers to "guarantee the national security."
Many arrests have been made, including some persons
suspected of being involved in the kidnaping of
Ambassador Elbrick. Many leftists and opposition
leaders have taken cover in the expectation of an
even wider purge. The government is not likely to
lift its curbs on the press, nor is it likely to
tolerate criticism from opposition groups such as
the church, students, or workers.

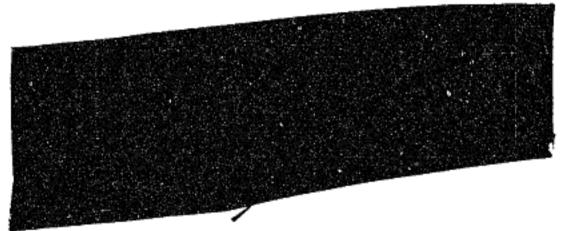
18. One result of the government's tough line may be to force persons previously unwilling to risk punishment to turn to one of the several leftwing extremist groups as an outlet for their opposition. Left-wing terrorism invites counterterrorism from the right; moreover, it contributes to military disunity because officers cannot agree on how it should be controlled. Despite the government's best efforts, continued incidents of terrorism are likely to occur. Government and military leaders as well as US citizens reportedly are targets.







DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE





Approved for Release Date 1989





CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Directorate of Intelligence 7 April 1970

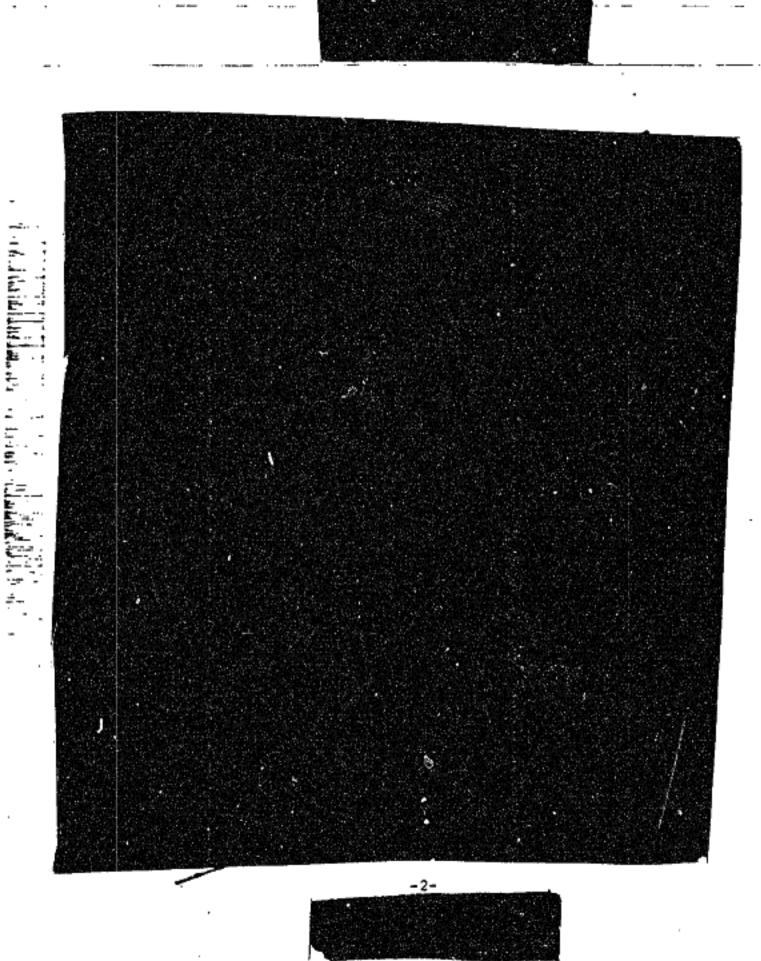
INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM



### Summary

Since the late 1950s, Latin American terrorists . have conducted kidnapings as a means of embarrassing governments or obtaining money. It is only within the past year and a half, however, that foreign diplomats have been seized and held in exchange for prisoners. Subsequent to the kidnaping of US Ambassador Elbrick in Brazil last September, five other diplomats—two—of them US—have been abducted.

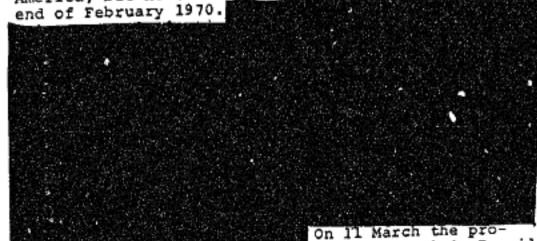






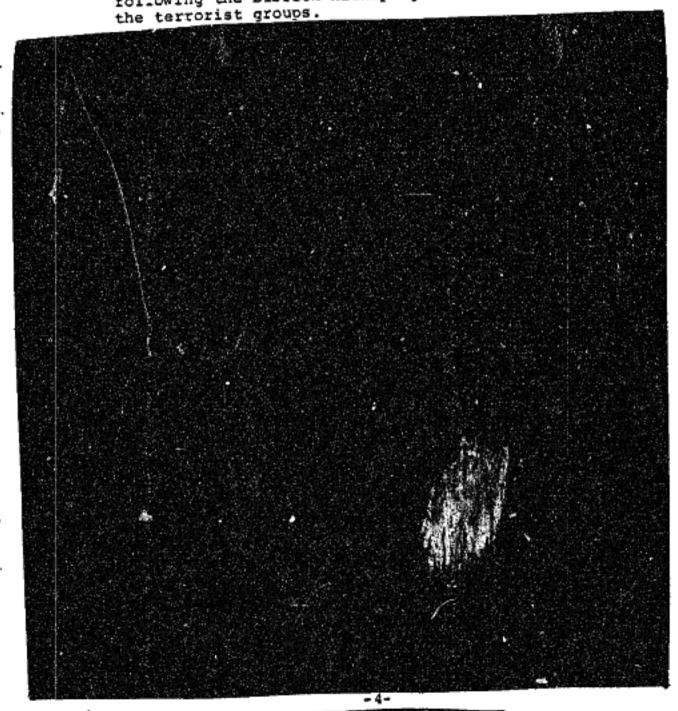
## Recent Incidents

7. The first incident of the new wave of terrorist kidnapings occurred in Brazil in September 1969. A group of university students working with the National Liberating Action, some of whose members had been trained in Cuba, kidnaped US Ambassador Elbrick. He was only released after 15 prisoners were flown to Mexico. This episode put a new twist on terrorist kidnapings and prompted the term "diplonaping." At the time there were fears that the Brazilians would be emulated elsewhere in Latin America, but no other kidnapings occurred until the



Castro Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) in Brazil

seized the Japanese consul general in Sao Paulo.
The VPR, which is led by a renegade Army colonel,
demanded the release of five prisoners. It also
demonstrated that a crack-down by security forces
following the Elbrick kidnaping had not destroyed

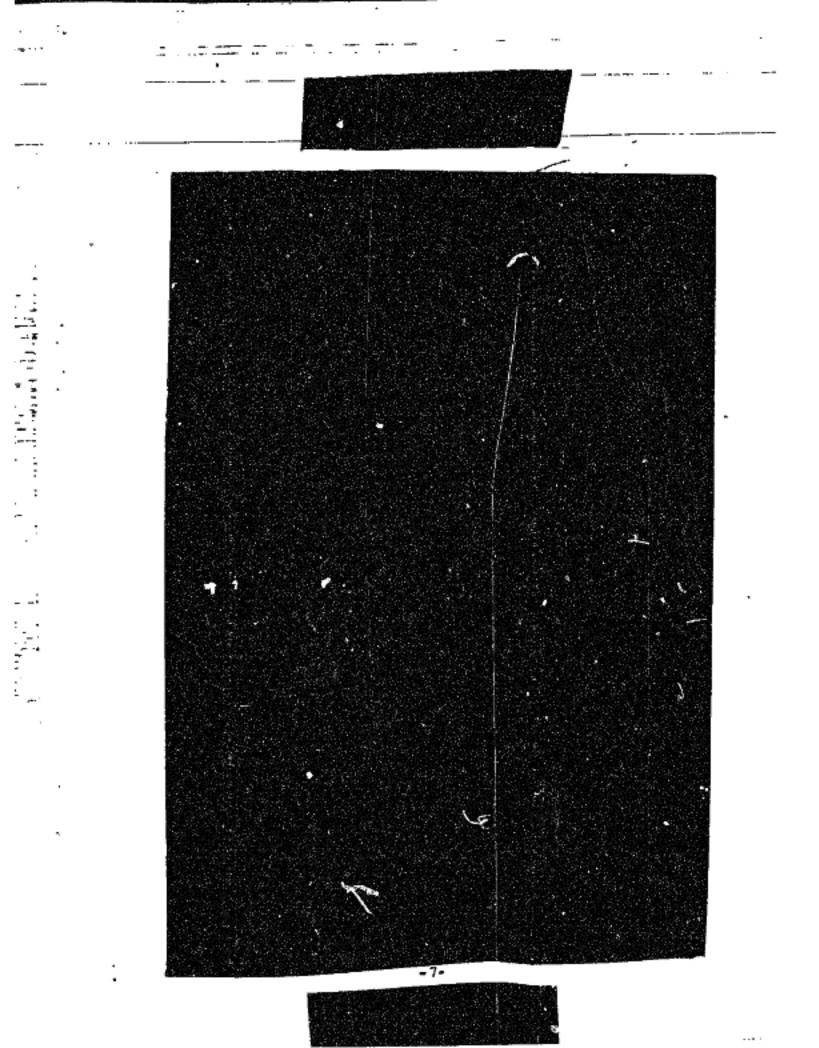


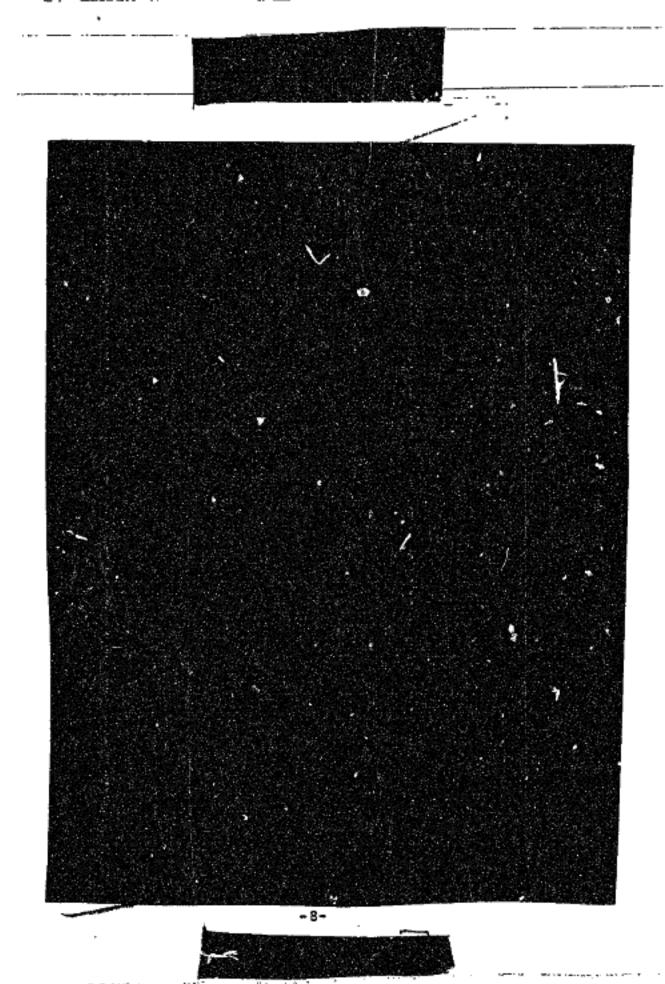
4 April terrorists in Porto Alegre, ed to kidnap the principal officer of

12. On 4 April terrorists in Porto Alegre, Brazil, tried to kidnap the principal officer of the US Consulate. The official was shot, but he managed to escape his assailants. The attempt was probably made by the extreme leftist Revolutionary Armed Vanguard-Palmares.

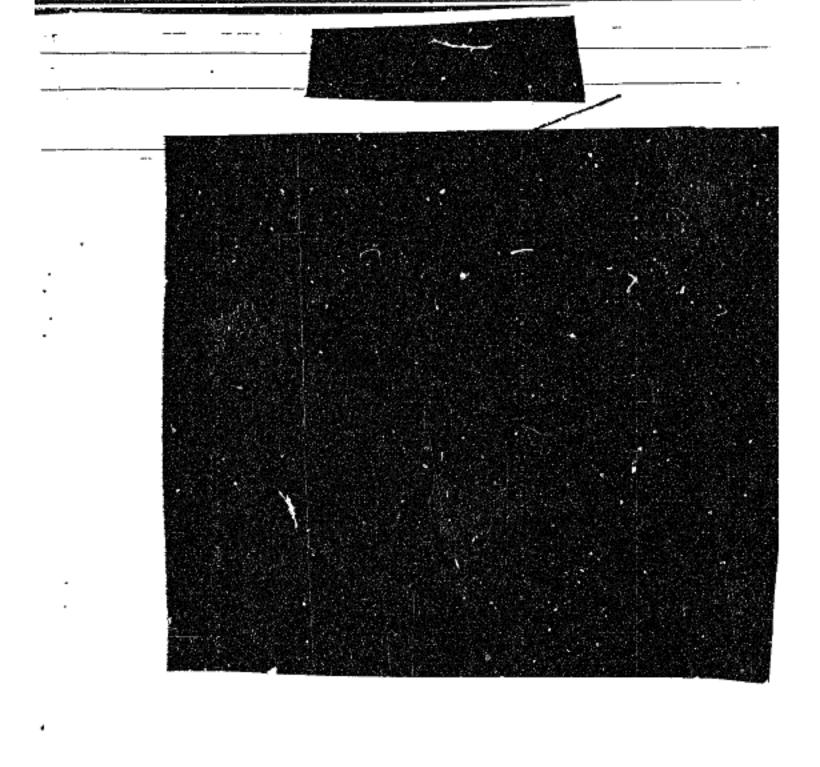


-6-





i.-







DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

# WEEKLY REVIEW

Approved for Release Date F1 DEC 1989

20 March 1970

## BRAZIL FEARS REPERCUSSIONS FROM TERRORISTS' RELEASE

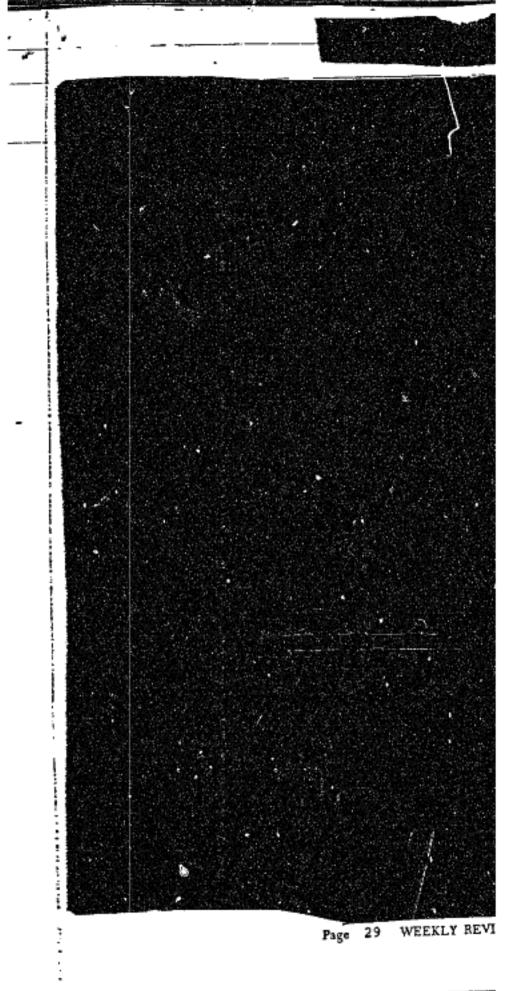
Government and military officials fear that terrorists' successes in obtaining the freedom
of comrades by kidnaping foreign
diplomats may stimulate similar
operations. The abduction last
week of the Japanese consul general in Sac Paulo and his exchange
for five Brazilian prisoners came
only six mentas after 15 prisoners
were released to secure the safe
return of US Ambassador Elbrick.

The consul general was kidnaped in Sao Paulo on 11 March by youthful, armed members of the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) terrorist organization and was released on 15 March after the government flew five prisoners designated by the abductors to exile in Mexico. Three of the prisoners admitted to reporters in Mexico that they had worked with terrorist groups in Sao Paulo; all had received training in Cuba. Of the two who claimed they were activists with the VPR, one reportedly was involved in three major terrorist operations in Sao Paulo during 1968: the bombing of the US Consulate, the bombing of the Second Army beadquarters; and the assassination of US Army Captain Charles Chandler. He was also implicated in several bank robberies, as was the other VPR prisoner, a second generation Japanese-Brazilian. A third terrorist was formerly a bodyguard of Carlos Marighella, the National Liberating Action chief killed by police

llast November. He also fabricated machine guns for Marighella's group.



Page 23 WEEKLY REVIEW 20 Mar 70





DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

# WEEKLY SUMMARY

Approved for Release
Date 1 DEC 1989

20 March 1970

#### BRAZIL FEARS NEW KIDNAPINGS OF DIPLOMATS

officials fear that terrorists' successes in obtaining the free-dom of comrades by kidnaping foreign diplomats may stimulate similar operations. The abduction last week of the Japanese consul general in Sao Paulo and his exchange for five Brazilian prisoners come only six months after 15 prisoners were released to secure the safe return of US Ambassador Elbrick.

The kidnapers of the Japanese official identified themselves as members of the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR)

13 March the government accepted the terrorists' terms, and the next day it flew the designated prisoners to Mexico. The Justice Ministry issued a decree banishing the five from Brazil, following a precedent established in the Elbrick incident. The consul general was released in good condition on 15 March.

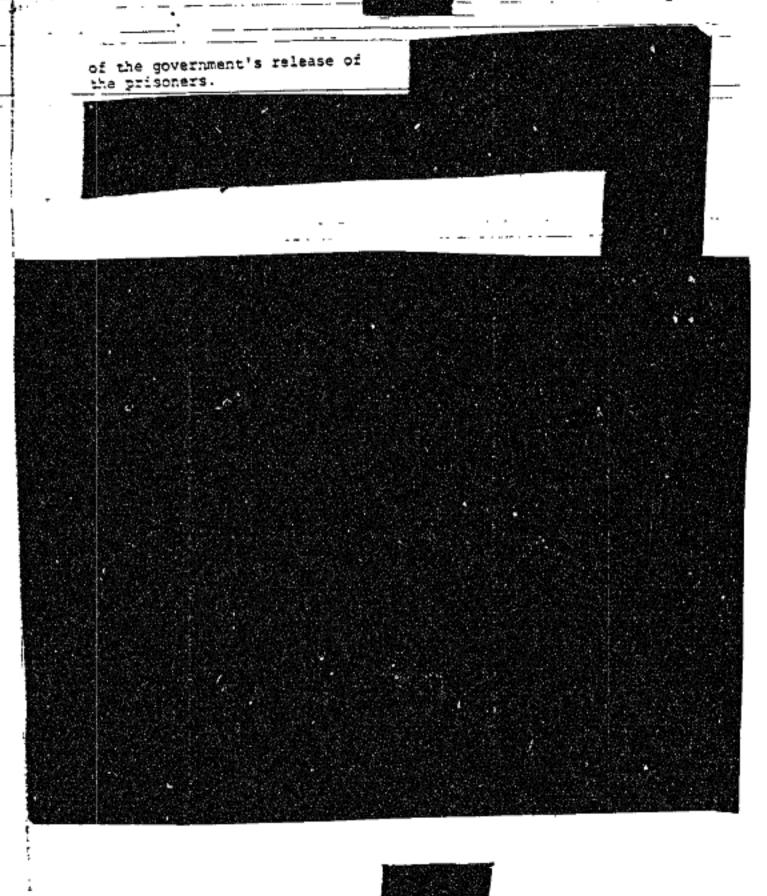
Three of the prisoners admitted to reporters in Mexico that they had worked with terrorist groups in Sao Paulo; all had received training in Cuba. Of the two who claimed to be activists with the VPR, one reportedly was involved in three major operations in Sao Paulo during 1968, including the assassination of a US Army captain. He was also implicated in numerous bank

robberies, as was the other VPR prisoner, a second generation Japanese-Brazilian. A third terrorist was formerly a bodyguard of Carlos Marighella, who led the National Liberating Action until he was killed by police last November. A fourth prisoner released was a Franciscan nun, who last October, while at her orphanage in Sao Paulo State, was arrested for assisting a National Liberation Armed Forces group. The local police chief was subsequently excommunicated as a result of accusations that the nun and other prisoners had been tortured while in jail. She denied any knowledge of subversive activities, and protested against being put on the plane to Mexico. The other prisoner, also a female, who decribed herself as a "Marxist-Communist," was the widow of a VPR militant killed last month. She was accompanied by three children; a fourth child, who reportedly was involved with his father in terrorist activities, remains at large in Brazil.

There was substantial 'dissatisfaction among lower ranking military officers about the government's exchange of 15 prisoners for US Ambassador Elbrick last September, and the new episode is likely to provoke similar unhappiness. The fact that four of the new group have claimed that they had been tortured after arrest may increase security officials' resentment



Page 24 WEEKLY SUMMARY



Page 25 WEEKLY SUMMARY 20 Mar 70

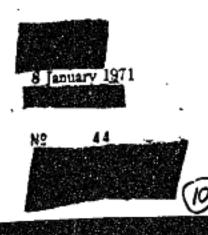


DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

# WEEKLY SUMMARY

Approved for Release Date 6 1 DEC 1989





#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

### Srazil: Negotiations for Diplomat's Release

Negotiations continue for the release of Swiss Ampassador Bucher, kidnaped a month ago by terrorists.

Late last week, the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard terrorists sent the government a new list of 70 names, including 24 new ones for those prisoners on the first list the authorities had refused to release for various reasons. On Monday the justice minister said that nine of the 24 replacements were unacceptable because they had been sentenced to long prison terms, or had participated in previous kidnapings; he said that one already was free. The government communique asked the abductors to submit substitute names for these prisoners; the terrorists complied on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the government accepted five of the nine substitutes, leaving only four names to be resolved.

The terrorists have backed down at every crucial point since they kidnaped the bachelor diplomat on 7 December. They dropped their original demands for publication of communiques in the press and for free railroad transportation, and have yielded when the administration refused to release orisoners they originally wanted freed.



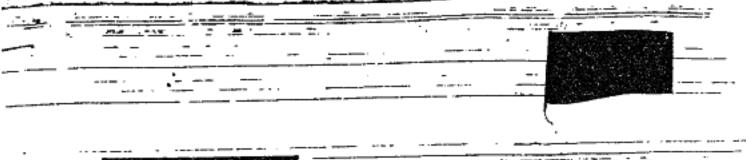
Ambassador Bucher Prior to Abduction





Page 18 WEEKLY SUMMARY 8 Jan 71

The was transfer of the first the first of the control of the cont



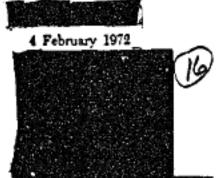


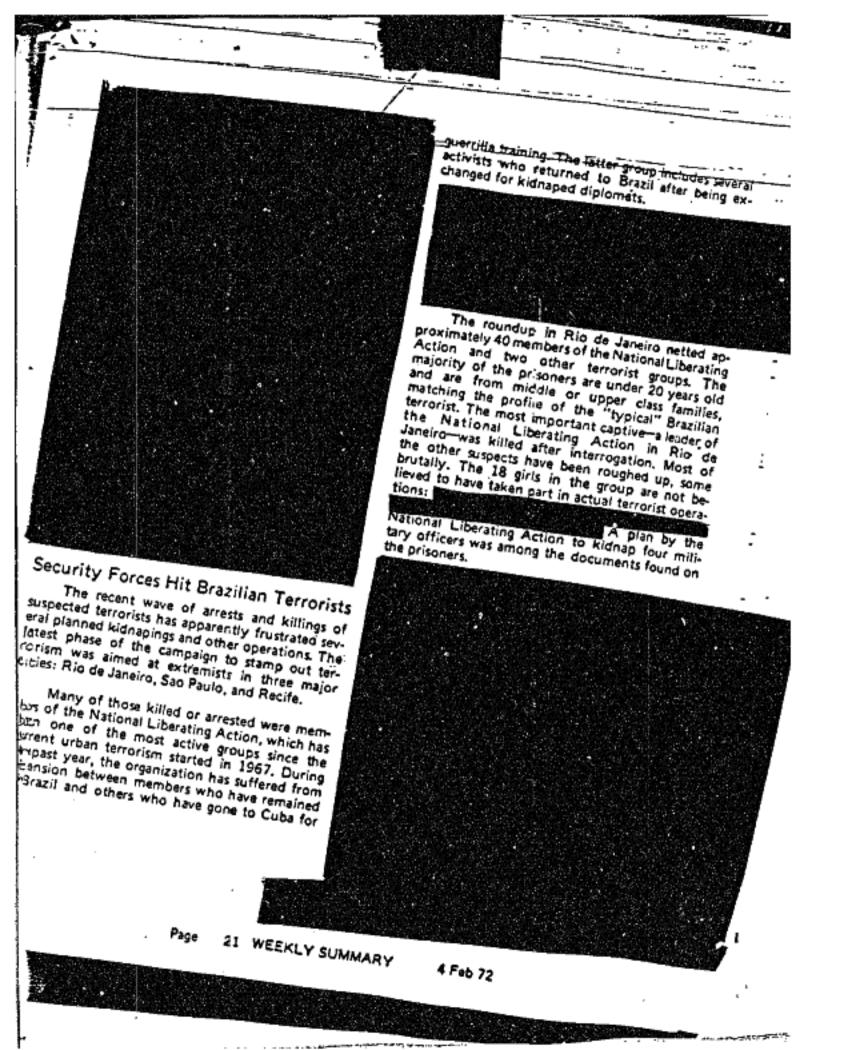
DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

# WEEKLY SUMMARY

Approved for Release









## Latin America

Vol VI No 160

18 August 1977

|--|

I)	Ter-american appairs	
	Chile's Central Bank Will Buy CAF Gredits for \$15 Hillion	A 1
	Bolivia Says Peru's Auto Program Proposel Unacceptable	A 1
h	OPPT INA	
	Telks With Brazil on Dare Not Tied to Other Regotistions	8 I
	Marsh Exercises Continue on South Atlantic Coast	a 1
	Briefs: City's Bine Changed	a 1
ba	LIVIA	
	Banzer Faturns From Brazil, Talks With Newsmen at Airport	c i
	Hillitary Opposes Long-Term Out Sales To Brasil	0 1
	Effect on Iron Ore Production	6 1
	(EL DIARIO 15 Aug)	c 2
	International Obstacles Hinder Volfres Producers' Group	C 2
370	AZ D.	
	Bolivian President Bunger Signs Agreements, Ends Visit	<u> </u>
	Honored by Deisel at Banquet	p 1
	Barger Banquet Raply Speech	D 3
	Details of Agreements Released	b 4
	Berner Holds Hevs Conference	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Departs for Home	p 6
	Foreign Pishing Licenses Will Not Be Renewed	5 6
	Piraneing Problems Will Delay Angre Buclear Plants	5 6
	the Reule Security Chief Denies Terture Charges	D 7
	NDS Deputy Proposes Brossard se Presidental Candidate	5 7
	Prosidential Campaign of Magalines Pinto To Expand	Ď 7
	Parana Producers Skeptical on International Coffee Fund	
ØН	TL8	
	Pinochet To Tour Country, May Address Mation	
	Poreign Hinister Carvajal To Visit Equador 29-30 Aug	: 1
	Peruvian, Bouadorean Foreign Ministers Arrivo	
	Official Tells U.S. Congresseem Goosins Output Drops	
	E. COUNTRY bejoots Argentine Cisins in South	11
	Somony Minister Baraons Discusses Streamlining Ministry	
	The Annual of the Challe Malde Proce Conference	B 3

Approved for Release Date\_ 1 2 MAY 1938



VI.	18 Aug 77 2	LATER AND	ER 10	*
cos.a	x61A		,	
	Jesuit Conference Condemns Salvadoran Persteution Honetary Restriction Policy Shows Positive Results Union of Verkers of Colombia Plenus Retifies Strike Order Former President Lieras Restrepo Calls Strike 'Political' Liberals Reach Formula for Single Party Candidate		;	7
eçua				1
	EL COMERCIO Asks for Redirected Economic Policy (3 Aug)		٠	•
PA.MA	OWAY		_	
	Hogues Cites Importance of Involvement in Writateral Talks Chamber of Deputies Discusses Banan Rights [NOY 12 Aug 77] ABC COLOR Calls for Dialog With U.S., on Rights [16 Aug 77]		H	2
PEN	1		_	
	Peru Authorises Establishment of Hultinational Banks PEDECAN Asks Government To Change Import Regulations			1
URUS	SUAY		_	
	Novire Comments on Uproming Todamn Visit Entional Accovery Movement Questions Todamn Visit Padio Editorial on Slection Date Repressions Counselors Report on Treatment of Prisoners Eriefs: New Division Commenter		K	1 1 2 2
AEX	EVEL .		_	
	Orban Flane Sabotsurs To Be Tried by Military Court [Marans] Personnian Exiles Criticise Fernam-U.S. Accord Venesuelan Free State Status Proposed for Aruba Government Opposition Denied Southern Done Exiles Create Coordinating Countities Briefs: New Israeli, Portuguese Ambassadors		1	1 2 3
KE	1100		_	
	Belise Francer George Frice Visite Mexico EXCELSION Report Mexican Support Freised New British Asbassador Comments on Belise Eing Juan Carlos To Visit Beginning 14 September FRAIL Director Resffirms Reside Vill Not Join OFSC		X	1 1 1 2
M	MANA.		_	
	Commentary Orges Release of All Information on Freaty Paper Publishes Statements Opposing Treaty Agreement [LA METURICA 16 Aug]		;	i

According to the government's report, money was frozen in the first senseter through the following mechanisms: 8,6 billion through a 5-percent each reserve for the increase of demand deposits in mational currency, 2,5 billion when the oach reserves on foreign surrency liquidities of banks and financial corporations was increased by 12 points, 1,26 billion through the 5 points increase on the oach reserve for savings and howsing corporations' accounts, another 1,26 billion from the increase to 30 percent of the deposit required to obtain import licenses, and 760 million perce when the official agencies' deposits were transferred to the bank of the republic.

UNION OF MORRERS OF COLUMBIA PLANUK BATIFIES STRIKE ORDER

PALT1954T Bogota Radio Orders Mational in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Aug 77 PA

[Text] A plenum of delegates of the Union of Workers of Colombia [UTC] today matified a previous order calling for a matienside strike. The date for the strike has not yet been set, but it will be supported by ever 1.5 million workers, the UTC said. The labor central's plenum rejected the resignation presented by its president, Tulfo Cuevas Spears, who was unpulsously matified in his post.

PORMER PRESIDENT LLENAS RESTREPO CALLS STRIKE 'POLITICAL'

Pal 71956Y Bogets Radio Onders Bactorel in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Aug 77 PA

[Text] Pormar President Carlos Lieras Restrepo today anid the strike planned by the Colombian labor unions is a political one. He accused Tulio Curras, president of the Union of Yorksers of Colombia (UTC), of participating actively in party politics. In his statements to this newscast, he remembered that during his administration he also had a strike. The approaching one, he said, is lopes Michelsen's. The Liberal presidential hopeful said the strike will serve only to underwine the matienal labor centrals.

LIBERALS MEACH POPOULA POR SINDLE PARTY CAMBIDATE

Pal 720017 Rogote Radio Orders Motomi in Spanish 1750 GHT 17 Aug 77 PA

[Text] The four [Abere] presidential hopefuls will meet on the Tanday following the Burday of the congressional elections to letter of the elections results. Based on the first official registrar's report, they will issue a joint communique with the mime of the vistor and, consequently, the Liberal Party's candidate for the presidential elections in 1978. This formula will be consigned in an official statement to be issued in the mate future by the hopefuls which will also make official a group of special marks which will be incorporated into the San Carlos agreement.

Pormer Procident Carlos Lieras Seatropo has expressed his somplete confidence that he will obtain the highest number of Liberal votes in the congressional elections of Pobrusry 1978. So also predicted that his movement will win the largest number of cents in the Senate, the Soute, department assemblies and aumicipal councils. So forests that ment year congress will experience a turnover of at least 80 percent of its sents. The former precident also mid be intends to empaign vigorously against voter absentacion and confirmed that Solivar, Santanier and Soutes are next on the compaign twill. So refused to comment on the meeting he hold on 5 August with Precident Alfonso Lopes Michelson, On the elections, he said that Walls, Chuon and Richardda will be a tremendous surprise in votes for him in the Pobrusry elections, Micros Smetrope was reticent in commenting on the writing of the lists for sandidates for public poets. So also refused to any if it is wise to have many lists in the primary elections. Shawing exceptional vigor, the former precident said be use propering to tour all of Colombia case of several times,



### Latin America

7ol	VI No 230	29 November	1978
ist	IA-AMERICAN APPAIRS		
	Reportage Continues on LAES Ottference Argentine Seeks Senction: May Document Brafsed Only Doctage Report Against Chile, Nice. 47,3, Osta		1 1 2
ARO	IPT IIM		
	Official Explains Advantages of Mid-Parens Dams	3	1
M.	IIL .		
	Presidential Spokessen Analyses Elections (0 ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 21 Hov) Pinanos Minister Announces Anti-Inflation Resear -	D D	2 /
<b>CENC</b>	už		
	Boomony Rimister Outlines Status of Mation's ker "TY Bovernment Denounces ORIY Boysett as 'Irretional' Restrictions on Right Traffic Resset' Rush Denages Home of Supreme Court P '. Briefs: Exports Surpass \$2 Billion; Shi; 2 ' 'o Williams; Students Return to Class		2 3 3
<b>6</b> 01	OBEA		
	Burbay Speaks on Decembralization, Scourity Academics ECOPETROL Provident Defends Government's Energy P index Expec FARG Querrillas Killed in Santander Departs	,	1 2 2
BOU	AD-OB		
	FLES Barber Opens Solidarity Week With Sicaragus V.P. Gendidate Bails Bolivian Goup, Anti-School Strupple Parties Said Trying To Minder Democratisation	9 0	1
Par	APUAY		
	USON Passes Difficulty in Tasyrets Ridding (14 TRIBUNA 20 Nov)		1
	Binan Rights Soon as Beason for USER Miles to Cuba [IA TRISCHA 19 Bor]		₽,
	FIFTH ECRA Says V.S. Camot Trust Soviets		
	Brists: Beging on Missing Perroms; Labor Conference Delegation Applicación for Date 1/2 MA	10010050	,
	4 4		10

·(3

VI. 29 Bor 78

A 3

DYTER-AMERICAN APPAIRS

The progress of development of Latin America and the EEC must consider the different levels of development of Latin American countries, such as Haiti, or those of relatively minor development, such as Bolivia, Ecusium, Paraguay and Uruguay.

The work meeting concluded that this will allow the degree of flexibility mecessary to benefit all the countries of the region.

As for industrial cooperation, both at the international and regional level, and regarding exchange of manufactured products. LAES believes that this must be an important topic in the occupie negotiations between Latin America and the ESC.

The government representatives attending this consultative arcting will reportedly mention their concern ever the increase of EEC protectionist measures which obstruct the efforts of Latin America to improve its productive structure.

From what was learned from this meeting, held behind closed doors, the Argentine proposal to use measures of force against the EEC was not considered, but this proposal may be included in an arms.

It is very likely that the agreement achieved this afternoon will not undergo any basic codification during study at the plenary meeting. Furthermore, it is also very likely that this draft document will be included as it stands in the final report to be submitted to the IAES Council of Ministers, which is to meet in Caracas in April.

CRIT DECLARES BOTCOTT AGAINST CRILE, MICARAGUA, CUBA

PARTOSAST Beenes Aires LATUS in Spanish 0059 GHT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Suxt] Line, 26 Nov (LATE) -- The executive committee of the Regional Inter-American Labor Organization (CRIT) tonight agreed to declare a beyont of all freight going to or ocming from Chile, Ricaragua and Cube by air, see or land. The resolution said that the decision will be carried out in defends of the huma- and labor rights of the workers of those countries since "these have been system—tics; ly and brutally represent by their dictatorial governments."

